

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 236.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

THE ELUSIVE ONE IN EXILE



Some Recent Snapshots Taken by Mrs. A. S. May, Specially for "Votes for Women."

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans are still under torture in Mountjoy Prison. In the meantime we learn that the Viceroy of Ireland "has had pleasure in ordering the release of the men who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the destruction of a portion of the new sanatorium at Peamount, near Dublin." These men who did damage to the

value of £500 as a protest against the erection of the Sanatorium in a spot they deemed unsuitable, have served five weeks only of their sentence. Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans are under sentence of five years' penal servitude, and have been forcibly fed for over three weeks. The Viceroy of Ireland, instead of announcing that he has pleasure in releasing them, has made it known that he is forbidden by the Prime Minister to release them under any circumstances whatever. Members of this Union are still in the keenest anxiety as to Mrs. Leigh's condition, and as to the manner in which the Government may deal with her. A demand has been made that she shall be examined by an independent physician, as in view of Sir James Dougherty's reference to her mental state, it is impossible to be satisfied with any statement made by the medical officers at Mountjoy Prison.

The Hatchet Charge

It is said that the charge of hatchet-throwing against Mrs. Leigh is to be withdrawn, the reason being that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond are unwilling to appear as witnesses. We can well believe that they dare not face Mrs. Leigh, who made so brilliant a defence in the earlier case. Yet if Mrs. Leigh had not already been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond

would no doubt have braved the disgrace and discomfiture that she would have inflicted upon them in Court. If the Government continue their present treatment of Mrs. Leigh, it may happen that when the Sessions begin there will, even if the prosecution is not for any other reason abandoned, be no prisoner to try. The W.S.P.U. is leaving nothing undone to rescue Mrs. Leigh from her position of danger. Miss Grace Roe, the W.S.P.U. Organiser, is conducting an active campaign, and a great protest meeting was held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, last Sunday.

The Campaign in Canada

The Women's Social and Political Union has been established in Canada for some time past, but now the campaign in that Dominion is to begin in real earnest. Miss Barbara Wylie, whose brother is a member of the Saskatchewan Provincial Parliament, sails next Friday, September 20, for Canada in the "Empress of Ireland." We are sure that members will gladly make a note of these details so that they may give her a hearty "send-off." She will extend and consolidate the W.S.P.U. there, and will conduct negotiations with the Government with a view to securing the passage of women's enfranchisement. Votes this season is the demand of the W.S.P.U. in the mother country; it will also

be the demand of the Union in Canada. The enfranchisement of women is inevitable, and delay in granting it would therefore be an unqualified evil. In a new and progressive country like Canada there will not be the apathy on the part of the public and the blind prejudice on the part of politicians which are the obstacles that all reformers at home have painfully and with difficulty to overcome. Miss Wylie has ideal qualifications for the very important task she has undertaken. Not only has she a personal link with Canada, but she has a very wide experience of political and organising work, while by her great ability as a public speaker she will make the militant movement and the principle of Votes for Women universally understood. In order to launch the new campaign a special fund is being raised to which Canadians living in this country are asked to subscribe. The good wishes of our readers will go with Miss Wylie as she leaves to fulfil her mission. She will be one more bond uniting British women on either side of the Atlantic. We appeal to all Canadians who are interested in Suffrage work, and resident in the British Isles, to send in their names at once to Miss B. Wylie, at 4, Clement's Inn.

The Eisteddfod

With unintentional humour, Mr. Lloyd George said of the Welsh Eisteddfod that it was democratic, symbolical of the culture of the Welsh people, and also an index of the progress of their intellectual development. It might, as the event proved, have been mistaken for a den of wild beasts. Unrestrained brutality was displayed towards the Suffragists who made their protest against Mr. Lloyd George's betrayal of the cause of women. Not one restraining word was uttered from the platform. Indeed, Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his remarks, actually encouraged the men whom he saw committing these outrageous acts. But for the interference of the police, there is little doubt that some, if not all, of the brave protesters would have lost their lives at the hands of Mr. Lloyd George's supporters.

Criticisms

Some criticism has been made, of which the following, taken from the *Morning Post*, is typical:—

The Suffragists, it must be said, have some title to be annoyed with Mr. Lloyd George, for he has blown hot and cold upon their movement in a manner that must be peculiarly exasperating to these earnest-minded but misguided women. But their interruptions showed a lack of sense of the fitness of things, since there was nothing in the speech or in the occasion which bore in the least upon their grievances.

It must be remembered that in the early days of the militant movement only strictly political gatherings were visited for the purposes of protest, but for some time past Mr. Lloyd George has firmly refused to make a political speech in the presence of any women other than the tamest of Liberal women.

The Balmoral Incident

There has been inevitable hysterical comment upon the very mild protest made by women at Balmoral, and it has been suggested that some disrespect to the King and Queen was involved in this protest. We are able emphatically to deny any disrespectful intention towards their Majesties on the part of those who made the protest. It was solely against the action of Cabinet Ministers that protest was made. It has become a point of honour with women to approach Cabinet Ministers and to remind them of the demand for enfranchisement wherever those Ministers may be. It is felt that these politicians who are responsible for cheating women of the Vote, and are guilty of torturing political prisoners, must never be allowed to get beyond reach of the voice of their accusers. As the message planted upon the golf links at Balmoral said: "Cabinet Ministers, stop forcible feeding"; "Release Mrs. Leigh and Gladys Evans"; "Cabinet Ministers, stop torturing your countrywomen"; "Votes for Women mean peace for Ministers."

Mr. Brailsford and the Labour Members

The W.S.P.U. is calling upon the Labour Members to wage war upon the Government and to vote steadily and continuously against them in all divisions until they are either defeated or consent to introduce a Woman Suffrage clause. Mr. Brailsford rushes into print (in the columns of the *Labour Leader*) to explain that in his opinion the Labour Members will do well to refuse the claim the W.S.P.U. makes upon them. We think it most unnecessary, to use no stronger term, that one man should urge other men to do less than women ask them to do in support of their enfranchisement. It must never be forgotten that this is a Woman's Movement, and that the tactics whereby it is advanced must consequently be decided by women. All Mr. Brailsford asks of the Labour Members is that they shall vote against the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill if women are not included, but he says that some Labour Members "appear to view this recommendation with growing disfavour." The women who are spending health and strength and

money in supporting Labour candidates should notice this!

An Ineffective Policy

We strongly maintain that a mere vote even by the entire Labour Party against the third reading of the Bill is an ineffectual policy. Hostility to the Government must be both immediate and universal. Mr. Brailsford admits this when he says that if the Labour Party confine their opposition to the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill the Government may withdraw it this session. Anticipating our comments upon this, Mr. Brailsford says: "In that case the question is still open. Before this Government goes out it must deal with the franchise." Has Mr. Brailsford quite forgotten the Parliament Act and the fact that this is the last "effective" session of the present Parliament? Another of Mr. Brailsford's assertions which certainly needs some qualification is the following: "This Government want their Reform Bill, and they want it now." Is he so sure? Most people think that the abolition of plural voting will serve the Government very well, and we would point out that the *Plural Voting Bill* has already passed through Committee and is ready to be reported to the House.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald's Defence

At the Trade Union Congress Mr. J. R. MacDonald attempted to defend his Party against the charge of having surrendered their political independence. He said:—

The Labour Party is an independent party, and if it is to retain its influence it must remain an independent party. Always remember when you scan our doings in the House of Commons that an independent party can be used by the Opposition as well as by the Government. There are two sides that want our votes, not one only, and we can not only keep a Government in power, but we can enable an Opposition to come into office.

This is no answer whatever to the criticism of Mr. MacDonald's policy which has appeared in these columns. What we condemn is Mr. MacDonald's acquiescence in the Government's hostile and treacherous dealing with Woman Suffrage, and in their coercive and repressive methods. Mr. MacDonald, who has the power of life and death over the Government, could secure the introduction of a Government measure of Votes for Women. He refuses to do this, and allows himself, with what object he has never yet attempted to explain, to be dragged a willing slave at the heels of the Government. The question for Mr. MacDonald to answer is this: Why does he give his support to the Government for nothing?

Mr. Keir Hardie on Unofficial Amendments

Mr. Keir Hardie, unlike his colleague, Mr. Snowden, is evidently not dazzled by the brilliance of the "opportunity," which the Government have offered to women. Interviewed in the United States, where he now is, he is reported to have said that the fate of an "unofficial amendment would rest with the Irish Party." If they voted solidly against it it would be in grave danger. Now, as the Nationalists have already, through their official organ, the *Freeman's Journal*, made it clear that they will vote solidly against any unofficial amendment for Woman Suffrage, all further dependence by Mr. Keir Hardie and those who think with him upon unofficial amendments, is entirely out of the question. To depend upon them instead of fighting for a Government measure is simply preparing for defeat. Mr. Keir Hardie has torn away from his Party every excuse for refusing to adopt an anti-Government policy in the House of Commons.

"Constitutionals' Manifesto

Constitutional Suffragists have issued to the Press a manifesto in which they deal with their refusal to demand a Government measure, and with their determination to rely upon the Government's worthless and already badly damaged pledge. In the course of their manifesto they say:—

Surely it is wiser to look facts in the face and recognise that until the House of Commons has expressed its desire that Woman Suffrage be included in the Reform Bill the Government will not put it in. We have no time to waste in demanding a Government measure of Woman Suffrage.

Our comment upon this is that the Government did not wait for a pronouncement by the House of Commons before dealing with the Insurance question by means of a Government measure. There is, therefore, no reason why they should insist upon Woman Suffrage being adopted by the House of Commons before making that also a Government measure.

Only Pressure Needed

Pressure is all that is needed to compel the Government to take full and direct responsibility for enfranchising women. There was a time when it was said that this Government would never unite in promoting a measure for this purpose. Now, in response to militant pressure, they have made a promise which, for the reasons often indicated in these columns, is a sham, that under certain conditions they will take this course. What the W.S.P.U. is now demanding is that instead of giving a false and conditional promise, the Government shall give their

honest and unconditional consent to introduce and carry through all its stages a Woman Suffrage Bill.

Mr. Snowden's Attitude

Even Mr. Philip Snowden, whose present attitude is so unsatisfactory and disappointing, is moved to protest against the neglect of the Trade Union Congress to give due attention to the vital and urgent question of Votes for Women. He says:—

There was one serious omission of which the Congress was guilty. It passed in a formal way an oft-repeated resolution about electoral reform. But at a time when this is a practical question, when there is a Bill before the House of Commons dealing with the subject, something more definite was needed from a great representative body of workers. The Congress, like the Labour Congress at Birmingham, ought to have made an emphatic demand for the inclusion of women in the Bill. It is thirty years since the Trades Congress first passed a woman suffrage resolution. There was the chance last week, thirty years later, to press that demand to a practical issue. A mere declaration in favour of adult suffrage, as one item among many, is not the way to treat this burning question.

The Government's Pound of Flesh

The authorities have up to the moment of writing taken no further action with regard to the sale of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's furniture at Holmwood. Great indignation at the Government's attack on Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence continues to be expressed. It has been realised from the beginning that the order to pay costs was made for the purpose of striking at Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and was an act of revenge for his championship of the women's movement. It is one among the Government's discreditable Anti-Suffrage methods. A vigorous W.S.P.U. campaign is being inaugurated in Dorking and Holmwood; to this we shall refer more fully next week.

Release of Mr. Gray

Our readers will have heard with much pleasure of the release, after two months' imprisonment with hard labour, of Mr. Charles Gray, who was charged with assaulting Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting in Kennington Theatre. It will be remembered that it was chiefly because of the excessive zeal of his own partisans that Mr. Lloyd George found himself rolling at full length upon the floor. It is significant of the state in which the administration of the law at present is that Mr. Gray should have served two months' imprisonment with hard labour, while men who at the Eisteddfod gathering the other day savagely and brutally assaulted women should be free as air. It can not any longer be said that the law is no respecter of persons.

Scientists Condemn Forcible Feeding

At a Woman Suffrage meeting held in Dundee to coincide with the British Association meetings, distinguished Scientists condemned forcible feeding in uncompromising terms. Sir Victor Horsley said that:—

Quasi-scientific statements in defence of forcible feeding had been read by the Home Secretary to the House of Commons, but the authors had not only concealed their addresses, but their names. He protested against these statements being received in any way as scientific until they bore the names of the authors. That misuse of science had led to prisoners being treated with cruelty for weeks and months, while other prisoners had been immediately released. Those who had been driven by their misunderstanding of national affairs into using repression in a question like the suffrage, had also been led astray in the matter of prison treatment.

Professor Halliburton, of London, said that the feeding by forcible means of even criminals would not be tolerated if statesmen really knew what it meant. The horror and disgust of it, quite apart from the actual physical injury which so often resulted, was a punishment which recalled the worst days of mediæval cruelty.

Lord Robert Cecil on Militancy

No better defence of militancy and resistance to law could be wished than that offered by Lord Robert Cecil in a recent speech on the political situation, in the course of which he said that:—

He profoundly believed that what was at the bottom of the present tendency to resist the law was distrust of their legislative machinery. The people would not submit to what they regarded as unjust laws if they were passed by a Constitution which was no longer regarded as a free Constitution.

Utter distrust of the legislative machinery as worked by an unscrupulous Government responsible only to men is certainly at the bottom of Suffragist resistance to the law. So far as women are concerned the constitution of this country is not and never has been a free constitution.

Reminiscences of an Irish M.P.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., speaking at a Home Rule meeting in Ireland, said:—

I was brought, like many another man, a young lad to the House of Commons, and Mr. Parnell told his men that there was only one thing to do, and that was to beat the drum, and make war on England all along the line. Did we not do that? To-day I passed the walls of Kilmarnock Jail, now empty and desolate. Thirty years ago the pick of Ireland was there, rallying round Parnell. England gave us Coercion. We fought them back, and hand to hand, and foot to foot. We turned the House of Commons into a bear garden. I say that when fighting was to be done we did it like men. We beat Coercion. We won Land Acts for the farmers. We won some comfort at any

rate for the labourers. We have got the right to govern ourselves legally. Catholic young men got some fair effort at least by the establishment of a National University. We fought the battle, and we won it all along the line. Now, to-day, the English people say to us, "We were wrong; coercion failed. Let us have peace. We will restore your Parliament, and let the people of the two countries work in friendship and union together for the future." I say we have not changed. It is the British people who have changed. When they gave us the clenched fist, we let them have it between the eyes.

To-day, the Irish Nationalists, having compelled the Government to concede their demands, are respectable and constitutional. It is now the pick of womanhood who in an Irish prison are battling for liberty, resisting coercion and fighting the Government back, hand to hand and foot to foot. The Nationalists turned coercionists are helping to use against the women the very same weapons that were used against them in the past.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst

We are able to announce that Miss Christabel Pankhurst is established in Paris, where she will remain for the time being, in order that she may deal with the political side of the movement. It is an open secret that from the day of her disappearance until now, she has written our leading article and the political portion of the Outlook. This she will continue to do, but from now onwards her articles will be signed. We have been asked whether there is any danger of this work being interrupted by Miss Pankhurst's arrest under the warrant for Conspiracy which is out against her. We are in a position to assure our readers that Miss Pankhurst is perfectly safe from arrest. Legal authorities have been consulted, both in France and in England, and they advise that her extradition could not be demanded, because the offence with which she is charged is a political one. Moreover, even if it had not been a political one, it is an offence which does not come within the category of extraditable offences. As soon as she left England, Miss Pankhurst ascertained that according to international law her position was one of perfect security, but it was decided to delay the public announcement of her whereabouts until now.

This Week's Issue

There is no need to tell our readers that this week's issue is one of exceptional importance! The fact that, after an apparent silence of six months, Miss Christabel Pankhurst reappears in an official capacity is in itself sufficient to justify the description. Readers will rejoice with the acting editors that this is so, and they will, we know, take the opportunity of bringing VOTES FOR WOMEN to the attention of a wide circle of new readers. We draw special attention to the interesting snapshots which take the place of our cartoon this week.

A CALL TO LIBERAL WOMEN

In reply to a reader of Miss Macdonell's article in VOTES FOR WOMEN last week, who evidently misunderstood one or two points, Miss Macdonell writes to us:—

"I should like to say that I never suggested that Suffrage Bills would fare better under a Conservative Government—though they could not fare worse. Nor did I suggest that Liberal women should 'throw what influence they have into the Conservative cause.' I advised them to refrain from supporting the present illiberal Government, and, that this might be plain to everybody concerned, to come out of their party associations. If their influence and work in the past be valued by the Liberal Party, then Liberal Members and candidates know how to regain these—by forcing the Government to include Women's Suffrage in their programme."

MAZZINI ON EMANCIPATION

And in bidding you farewell, I will remind you of another duty not less solemn than that which bids you achieve and preserve the freedom and unity of your Country.

Your complete emancipation can only be founded and secured upon the triumph of a Principle—the principle of the Unity of the Human Family.

At the present day one-half of the Human Family—that half from which we seek both inspiration and consolation, that half to which the first education of childhood is entrusted—is, by a singular contradiction, declared civilly, politically, and socially unequal, and excluded from the great Unity.

To you who are seeking your own enfranchisement and emancipation in the name of a Religious Truth, to you it belongs to protest on every occasion and by every means against this negation of Unity.

The Emancipation of Woman, then, must be regarded by you as necessarily linked with the emancipation of the Working-man. This will give to your endeavours the consecration of an Universal Truth.—From an address to Italian Working Men by Mazzini, 1858.

AN ELIZABETHAN SUFFRAGETTE

As for matters of Huswifery, when God puts them upon you it would be sin either to refuse them or perform them negligently, and therefore the ignorance of them is a great shame and danger for women that intend marriage. But to seek these kinds of Businesses for pleasure, and to make them your delights, is a great vanitie and folly at the best, and to neglect better things and more necessarie by presence of being employed in these things is surely, though a common Practice, yet a piece of sinfull hypocrisie!

Mary Ferrar.

THE "HOME"

(Ancient Regime.)

By Ruth C. Bentineck

You still meet this English "Home" everywhere. Even abroad you may find it, taking its little holiday. The last specimen I came across was in an hotel where all the "personnel" spoke English, that being the only living language this Home deigned to know. It consisted of: Him, aged about sixty, with a beard most venerable; his rather dowdy wife, thin and worn; his equally dowdy sister, whose slight deafness may have been due to the deliberate cunning of her sex; and a daughter who was as colourless and flattened out as his other belongings.

When they made conversation—and it was clearly the rule that efforts should be made in this direction—it was invariably made to him. He laid down the law and they acquiesced. When any of the dreary trio uttered a platitude and He said, "I quite agree," the particular handmaiden who had met with his approval was obviously lifted above the other two, "clad in righteousness," so to speak, for the time being—that is to say, till He thought fit to snub her back into her proper place. Only his sister, on rare occasions, showed a disposition to refrain from grovelling; and when she offended thus the others gave her to understand she had forfeited her right to exist. She was simply not there. Her place was vacant, till such time as she should make conversation again in a duly humbled and chastened manner.

Scraps of the Home's dull talk would reach the next table during meals. For instance, He would assert that milk was better in Switzerland than elsewhere, the wife would assent eagerly, adding obsequiously something about the grass being so good. He would look at her contemptuously, and inform her that good grass did not suffice a cow without variety. She would hasten to agree that it was the "variety" which made such rich cream, whereupon He would reprove her again with—"It is not only the cream, it has many ingredients." And the three spiritless belongings would accept this nonsense as the deepest science, and never point out that it sounded rather like a doubt cast on the purity of the milk supplied.

At times He would indulge in furious invective against the "Borough," which I took to be a grievance about some Municipal election till it occurred to me that he meant the bureau in the hotel. When He was angry his belongings said "Tut-tut!" and wagged their empty heads most sadly. Or he would gaze approvingly round the ostentatious dining-room, with its mirrors and lights, a real object lesson in vulgarity, till his eye lit on a huge piece of tapestry, machine-wrought in a devilish harsh green—a material bearing about the same relation to real tapestry as a chromo-lithograph does to an old master. Fixing his unimaginative, beady eye on this abomination, he would remark, "I wonder what the history of that tapestry is?"

"Tottenham Court Road, I expect," yapped the dreary sister after a cursory glance at the decoration in question. Six eyes darted malevolent looks at the offender, and she ceased to exist; whilst He turned the painful subject and proceeded to cross-examine his hapless daughter—aged thirty at least—as to the type of boat she had been allowed to use when at school.

After much pompous talk about skiffs and outriggers, he wound up by snorting, "Four schoolgirls go in that, indeed! Rubbish! Of course you didn't!" He repeated the word "Schoolgirls" with withering contempt, while she sat meekly with eyes cast down.

I looked at his great flabby hands, and his short, fat neck, and it occurred to me that many a "schoolgirl" would be more useful in a boating accident than would his lordship.

After this cheerful repast they would repair to the *salon*, with its insufficient number of comfortable chairs; and each of his belongings in turn would press any seat that had the advantage of arms or padding upon her master. On one occasion, another guest fetched up a more suitable armchair for the suppressed-looking wife, and she, accepting this civility with a shy bow, sat down in it. Hardly had she done so than her lord—poring over the English paper, which it was taken for granted no woman could possibly desire to read—said, "Would you like to change chairs with me?"

"No, thank you. This does very well," she replied, making what one felt to be a rare score, for which He speedily revenged himself by settling all their occupations for the morrow. This he always did. The daughter would be told to walk to some spot she had no desire to visit in order to meet her father and accompany him back. The wife would be ordered to go up a funicular, and get out at a particular station and "amuse yourself," a command she heard with an expression which betrayed no such pleasant anticipation.

The sister was usually informed that she would like to stop "at Home." One felt she had done so all her life. She invariably assented, but without enthusiasm.

I used to enjoy his coffee, for over this he showed all the "chivalry" of a certain type of Englishman.

"You don't want coffee?" He would say, turning to his wife. She shook her head, as she was expected to do.

"Nor you?" to the daughter, who did the same.

"Nor does Carrie," He concluded, without any note of interrogation; and the waiter placed his one cup and small coffee-pot before him, in accordance with the order that had been already given.

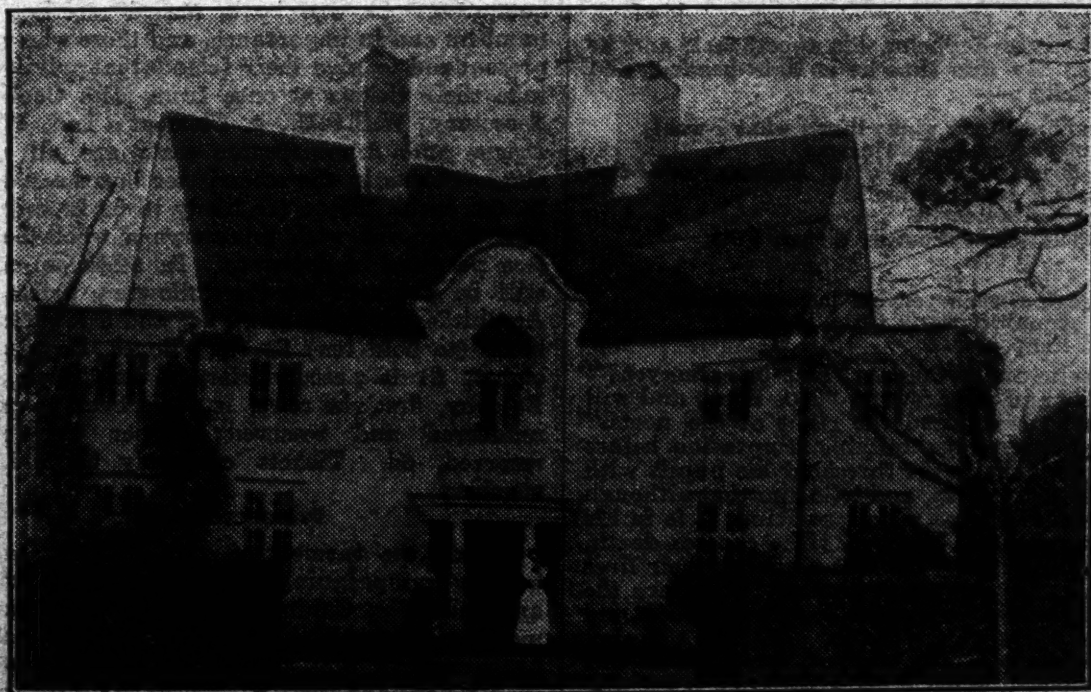
The economic dependence of these women was pathetically obvious. Naturally, one does not like constantly to accept luxuries which are paid for by others; one even cultivates a self-denying spirit—or shall we call it a false pride? Anyhow, from the man's point of view, why should he force luxuries on a family whose expenses abroad he is already very kindly paying? I wondered if He had let the roof at home, and I bethought me of another "Home" of the same type, belonging to another Englishman, who also kept a wife and daughter; a Home which a friend had asked me to aid financially in order that it might not be broken up. In refusing, I mentioned that I had once visited the Home in question and could but rejoice to think such a gloomy cage was about to fall to pieces, and that such prisons were already far too prevalent in respectable England.

I felt doubly glad I had answered thus as I watched our Potentate sipping his coffee, plunged in his paper. Suddenly, he came upon something that kindled an almost martial light in his pale, silly eyes. Emotion seized him to such an extent that he was compelled to turn to his inferior companions for sympathy.

"Listen to this," He commanded. All put down their books and lent attentive ears. "The Labour Party are asking that the glaring inequalities between riches and poverty be removed. Rather a large order that, isn't it? Inequalities indeed!"

He sneered with a spiteful laugh. The laugh found no echo. The meek women sat as stone. Had they seen more than he had in the "Homes" of the poor? Did any dim notion of rebellion against all Glaring Inequalities cross their poor, humble minds? They were strangely quiet. No comment; not a word of condemnation or enquiry fell from their lips. Each was looking straight in front of her into that space she could never know. It was uncanny. I rose and left.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POUND OF FLESH



The Mascot, Holmwood, the Country House of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Where the Government are threatening a sale of the furniture to pay the costs of the recent trial.)

THE GREATER POWER

There is a wonderfully beautiful story—and it comes from Ireland—that seems especially applicable to this precise moment in the history of the woman's movement. It is the story of Seanchan—he that taught men to have the mastery

Of the two kinds of Music: the one kind
Being like a woman, the other like a man.

It seems that Seanchan (pronounced Shanahan) the Poet had been wont to sit at the King's table among the Bishops, Soldiers, and Makers of the Law. This had been the usage for many years, indeed from the time that the first poet put silver trumpets in men's mouths and music in their ears—taught them to have voices, even in anger, like the strings of harps—pierced through the veil of the things seen and temporal, and showed them the things unseen and eternal. One day these same courtiers, being eaten up with conceit, became impatient, and said it was unseemly that a mere man of words should sit with them at the high table. And so great a to-do did they make that the King ordered the Poet to a lower place. But rather than accept this insult the Poet chose death:—

... for there is a custom
that if a man
Be wronged, or think that he is wronged, and starve
Upon another's threshold till he die,
The common people for all time to come
Will raise a heavy cry against that threshold,
Even though it be the King's.

Seanchan went out, and from that hour to this
Although there is good food and drink beside him,
Has eaten nothing.

Then Mr. W. B. Yeats goes on to tell, in his beautiful play, "The King's Threshold,"* how all the powers of persuasion and bribery are brought to bear upon the Poet as he lies voluntarily starving on the steps before the palace. First come his pupils ("That old custom's not worth dying for," says one) to whom Seanchan says gently:—

What was it that the poets promised you,
If it was not their sorrow?

Next a ridiculous Jack-in-Office, in the person of the Mayor of Seanchan's native town, beseeches him to give way in a "matter of mere sentiment"; this personage has the grace to own that he never understood a poet's talk more than the baa of a sheep, and falls to quarrelling about his own petty dignity. A monk and a soldier are next besought by the King's chamberlain to use their influence on the Poet; both are unsympathetic, but the soldier tries, in a perfunctory way, to persuade Seanchan to eat. "Who could imagine," says the chamberlain

you'd so take to heart
Being put from the high table? I am certain
That you, if you will only think it over,
Will understand that it is men of law,
Leaders of the King's armies, and the like
That should sit there.

There is in this an irresistible reminder of "Women must not vote because they cannot fight!" Seanchan explains. The insult is not to him as an individual, but to all poets—to poetry. That, says the chamberlain, is not quite true, for he himself has made poetry which, if not as good as Seanchan's, is yet agreeable to the King's ears, and "Where I am honoured," he says, "poetry is honoured—in some measure."

But this indirect influence is not good enough for the real poet, and he answers that poets, when they are driven out

... come again
Like a great wind that runs out of the waste
To blow the tables flat; and thereupon
Lie down upon the threshold till the King
Restore to us the ancient right of the poets.

Princesses come, offering him food and wine with their own hands, and promising him anything but just the one thing for which he has entered upon his hunger strike. Seanchan will have nothing to do with them.

Last of all comes Fedhelm, his sweetheart, and he nearly yields. By this time he is light-headed, and is talking wildly:—

Yes, give me bread and wine; that's what I want,
For it is hunger that is gnawing me.
(He takes bread from Fedhelm, hesitates, and then thrusts it back into her hand.)
But, no; I must not eat it,
Child! child! I must not eat it, though I die.

If I had eaten when you bid me, sweetheart,
The kiss of multitudes in times to come
Had been the poorer.

Then Fedhelm understands. "Has he eaten yet?" the King asks, and she answers, "No, King, and will not till you have restored the right of the poets." Finally, the King puts a terrible temptation before Seanchan; he brings to the threshold his pupils with halters round their necks, and tells him that although he will not use the force which, as King, it is in his power to use to make him eat, if he chooses death, his pupils shall die too. He bids them beg their lives of Seanchan. To his astonishment, however, the pupils with one voice call upon Seanchan to die, and proclaim the right of the poets. The King cannot hold out any longer; and the last few lines of this magnificent drama show him, with truly regal dignity, acknowledging that the Poet has the greater power. He puts his crown in Seanchan's hands, and

* Plays for an Irish Theatre. With illustrations by Gordon Craig. (The Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford-on-Avon. Price 6s. 6d. net.)

Seanchan places it on the King's head. Then the Poet says:—

O, silver trumpets! Be you lifted up,
And cry to the great race that is to come.
Long-throated swans, amid the waves of Time,
Sing loudly, for beyond the wall of the world
It waits, and it may hear and come to us.

"The great race that is to come!" Who shall say that the thought of the generations yet unborn, of the wider, fuller, nobler life into which they will enter as their rightful heritage, is not in the minds of those two women in Mountjoy Prison? Who will dare to deny that against terrible odds they count their individual lives as of no account, in comparison with the future of half the human race? The little circumscribed official minds that are for a brief season in authority over them cannot understand this, any more than the fussy Mayor of Kinvara understood; the principle they stand for seems to these little people "a matter of no moment."

In the play, it is the mother of the Poet who understands best of all:—

She gave no message;
For when they told her you had it in mind to starve,
Or get again the ancient right of the poets,
She said, "No message can do any good.
He will not send the answer that you want.
We cannot change him!"

SEANCHAN: She has sent no message.
Our mothers know us; they know us to the bone.
They knew us before birth.

Go quickly! Go
And tell them that my mother was in the right.
There is no answer. Go and tell them that.
Go tell them that she knew me.

There is no answer. That is the last word from those who have entered upon this grim fight.

In every age it is given to some men and women to have the vision—to hear the voices. Their senses pierce through the veil and enter into the sights and sounds beyond. They feed upon the ideal; and then, turning back to gaze upon material things around them, they burn with a passionate indignation and intolerance of wrong. So many millions toiling only for the bare means to keep life in the human frame! So many thousands battering on the labours of the rest! So few with any thought beyond the passing things of life on this planet! The vision burns into the souls of these seers; nothing, they feel, matters but to break down, suddenly, startlingly, the wall that shuts off the vision from the majority of their fellows. Anything to make them see and hear!

The means they take are often so sudden and so startling that the world calls them mad. It claps them into prison, but it cannot take from them the vision once seen, the heavenly sounds once heard. And so in the prison the intense white purity of the motive which drove them to that startling deed burns in them still, and they reject with scorn the attempts of those in brief authority over their bodies to deal with them as with men and women who commit crime for selfish ends.

"The stars," said Seanchan, "had come so near to me that I caught their singing."

And with the sound of that singing in their ears these chosen ones, broken though they be in body, are already of that great race that is to "take the mastery of the world."

G. Vaughan.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A good Finance Department, like a wise weather-prophet, can read the signs of the times, and those in charge of the Clement's Inn War Chest have unmistakable evidence that coins, banknotes, money orders, and cheques are being held in reserve up and down the country for the great gathering of the clans at the Albert Hall on October 17. No one who has been present at one of those magnificent meetings can forget the witchery of the basket that stands on the platform in front of the speakers, or the magic of those large white figures that have to be so rapidly changed that the auditors can never move them quickly enough! With all the leaders—but one—on the platform, who will be bold enough to predict the rapidity of those calculations?

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

August 20 to September 7

Already acknowledged	£133,379 18 4	Per Miss Mary Allen—	2 0 0
Miss Margaret N.	0 5 0	The Misses Reid	5 0 0
Waller	0 10 0	E. A. Bowditch, Esq.	10 0 0
Miss E. Rowlett	0 5 0	Miss Mordan	5 0 0
Miss Sarah Luce	1 0 0	Mrs. Bowerman Chib-	5 0 0
Miss Daisy D. Solomon	0 2 0	nall	0 15 0
Mrs. P. E. Percival	0 2 0	Miss E. Bowerman	0 10 0
Miss Agnes Pike	0 1 0	Mrs. Anderson	0 2 0
Miss A. E. Worsfold	0 1 0	Miss Hall	1 0 0
and the Misses Key	1 12 0	Mrs. Darent Harrison	0 3 0
(coll. at Trevanar)	0 6 0	Mrs. Saul Solomon	0 1 0
Mrs. A. L. Shipton	0 6 0	Miss Swanston	0 1 0
Mrs. G. M. Tufnell	0 2 0	"No meetings con-	0 10 0
Mrs. Mabel Singleton	1 1 0	tribution"	0 7 2
Extra on "V.F.W."		Extra on "V.F.W."	
At Tottenham Ct. Rd.		Per Liverpool—	
Pitch	0 3 0	Miss M. M. Schole-	
At Oxford Circus		field (coll. in S.	
Pitch	0 1 4	Africa)	2 3 0
Dr. Isabella Macdonald	10 0 0	Per Lady Constance Lytton—	
Misses B. Underwood		Miss Clara Wittgen-	
and L. Riley	0 2 0	stein	10 0 0
Mrs. G. West Sadler	0 2 0	Per Miss F. Macaulay—	
Miss Mabel Stannus	0 5 0	Mrs. Shaw	0 0 6
Miss L. E. Lyons	0 2 0	Mrs. Davis	0 2 6
Miss Dorothy Payne	5 0 0	Extra on "V.F.W."	0 4 1
Mrs. Helen Futs	0 2 0	Per Miss C. Markwick—	
Miss G. Stevenson		Miss Ross	6 15 0
(earned in prison)	0 3 10	Mrs. Myers	0 2 0
Miss Bertha Ryland	0 3 0	Miss Brookfield	0 2 6
(do.)	0 2 6	Profit on "V.F.W."	0 6 0
Miss Milinka Mally	2 2 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Mrs. Bray		Camberwell and Peck-	
Mrs. Maude L. Brails-	20 0 0	ham W.S.P.U. (adnl.)	0 10 0
ford		Miss M. G. Houston	
Miss Adah Butcher	0 5 0	Hampstead W.S.P.U.	
Miss Mary E. Fuller-	0 10 0	(adnl.)	
ton		Mrs. Sadd Brown	5 0 0
Mrs. E. G. Hyde	1 0 0	Dr. H. Hanson	1 0 0
Miss Dorothy K. Arter	0 5 0	Mrs. Palbridge	2 0 0
"A General Officer"	5 0 0	Miss Estall	0 5 0
Mrs. Maude Anderson	0 5 0	Mrs. Bull	5 0 0
Mrs. K. C. House		By-Elections	
(sale of scarf-pin)	0 10 6	Dr. Adeline Roberts	5 0 0
Miss Evelyn M. Bous-		Per Miss E. Billing—	
field	0 5 0	Miss Adela Pankhurst	0 12 0
The Hon. Mrs. Blyth	10 0 0	Extra on "V.F.W."	0 6 6
Miss M. W. Gratton	0 1 0	Miss E. Wedgwood	0 5 0
Miss Isabel Edwards	0 10 0	Mrs. Helen Archdale	20 14 0
Miss Madge Key (coll.		Miss Rosemary (retd.	
at meeting)	0 7 0	expa.)	2 5 3
Miss Amy M. Hicks	2 2 0	Crewe collection	0 3 0
Miss Daisy H. Balchin	0 2 0	Manchester collection	1 18 2
Mrs. and Miss Ethel		Sale of flags	1 9 9
Archby	0 4 0	Membership Fees	2 1 0
Miss Kate Bromley	0 1 0	Collections, Tickets, &c.	
V. Goldie, Esq.	5 0 0	London	62 4 6
Mrs. H. T. Goldie	5 0 0	Per Miss G. Allen	1 19 0
Mrs. Ina Boulter	0 10 0	Per Miss M. Allen	0 9 0
"In memory of Julia		Per Miss L. Burns	1 15 6
Hills"	0 2 6	Per Miss E. Grew	0 15 6
Mrs. Mary Knight	1 1 0	Per Miss C. Mark-	
Miss Grace Knight	1 1 0	wick	1 18 6
Miss A. E. Mellor (re-		Total	£133,626 10 0
sult of holiday work)	0 0 8		

ANNOUNCEMENTS

This year has been full of big events—the great militant protest in March, the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, the arrest, trial, and imprisonment of the Leaders, their release, the undaunted courage of the women who since then have protested unceasingly. All these will culminate in the great Albert Hall meeting of October 17, when Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, after the silence enforced by their arrest and by the ill-health following on the hunger strike, will receive the welcome back that has so long been bottled up in the hearts of the members of the W.S.P.U. All the prisoners who have suffered imprisonment in 1912 will also be honoured. It will be a record meeting both in numbers and in importance, and those who wish to be present and to give their friends that privilege should take their tickets at once from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C. The Arena and Amphitheatre seats are all sold, but single tickets in the second tier boxes can be had at 2s. 6d. each. These are likely to be in such demand that those who wish to reserve a whole box should lose no time in doing so. In addition, seats may still be procured at the following prices: A few Amphitheatre stalls at 2s. 6d. and a few Grand Tier boxes (to hold ten) £1 10s.; Boxes, Loggia (to hold eight), £1 1s.; second tier (to hold five), 12s. 6d.; Balcony, first six rows, 1s., two back rows, 6d., all numbered and reserved; Upper Orchestra, unreserved, 6d. Tickets can only be had through members.

Prisoners of War

In all the turmoil of the ceaseless activity of holiday campaigning, speaking, selling the paper, and following Cabinet Ministers, the hearts of the members of the W.S.P.U. keep a vivid image of the brave women who are behind prison bars because they fought for liberty. Their names are: Miss G. Evans (five years' penal servitude), Miss M. Hasler (five months), Miss Houston (five months), Mrs. Leigh (five years' penal servitude), Miss Lloyd (five months), Miss H. Webb (five months), all in Dublin;

and Miss Marie Neill (four months), in Holloway. Any letters relating to these prisoners should be addressed to Miss Mayo, at 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Before It Is Too Late

Of all these prisoners our thoughts turn most often to the two who are in Dublin serving the preposterous sentence of five years' penal servitude, a sentence associated with forgery, manslaughter, and other base crimes. After hunger-striking as a protest against the denial of political rights, the two prisoners have been forcibly fed and are in desperate straits. Before it is too late, the country must ring with the abominable truth, and to help in this members are asked to display widely the new poster, entitled "Penal Servitude or Votes," which gives the facts, and concludes with the words:—

"THESE TWO BRAVE CONVICTS MUST BE RELEASED, AND VOTES MUST BE GIVEN TO WOMEN; OTHERWISE THIS GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO GO."

These posters may be had, four crown size, 3d. each, double crown size, 1½d. each, post free. Local unions or members able to distribute large quantities may have 100 posters for £1 2s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. respectively.

Christmas Fair

Our members are always working for some event. Scarcely is a monster meeting over than another demonstration calls for their energies. Immediately after the Albert Hall meeting members must concentrate on the Christmas Fair, and it would be well if those who have a little spare time now will begin to work for the Christmas Fair, which will be held, probably in the W.S.P.U. new premises, in December. The Fair will show how clever at womanly handicraft and the domestic arts are the members of the W.S.P.U.; it will also show what expert saleswomen they are, and what a splendid total their work can contribute to the funds. Those who cannot make things will be allowed the privilege of presenting articles of ability and beauty.

WHERE CHRISTABEL IS

Miss Christabel Pankhurst is in Paris. This is the meaning of the VOTES FOR WOMEN poster this week—"Where Christabel is"—as well as the answer to the question so often asked, but never answered, during the last six months. What we have now to announce should also be a crushing rebuke to those contemptible critics who, utterly failing to comprehend the spirit of the Women's Social and Political Union, have taunted Miss Pankhurst with evading her responsibilities.

We are sure that there is hardly a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, hardly even a diligent reader of the paper week by week, who has ever seriously questioned the authorship of our leading articles and Outlook notes on current political matters during that period. What other pen, since the arrest and imprisonment, and subsequent inaction through ill-health, of the other leaders, could have dealt in so trenchant a manner, and with political insight so keen, with each successive point in the situation as it arose? Not once, but many times the acting editors for the time being have had to accept praise where it was not due, because loyalty to their absent leader involved, until it



Lambert, Weston and Son.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

should be decided to reveal her whereabouts, absolute secrecy.

Now, however, that need is at an end, and they joyfully make the announcement that not for one single week since the arrest of the leaders in the early days of March, 1912, has Miss Christabel Pankhurst failed to supply the leading article and the political notes in the Outlook pages—to act, in a word, as Political Editor of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

In future, the articles will be signed; that will be the only change. And lest Miss Pankhurst's many friends should be in doubt as to her security from arrest, we hasten to reassure them. As soon as she left England Miss Pankhurst ascertained that according to international law, her position was a perfectly safe one. Legal authorities on both sides of the Channel advised her that even were the offence with which she is charged not a political one, it would not come within the category of extraditable offences.

We have answered the question, "Where is Christabel?" But those who have had the privilege of working with her (though she has been invisible to them) all these months may be allowed to answer it in a personal sense also. And they cannot do so in more fitting words than those of Mr. Israel Zangwill at the Albert Hall on March 28, 1912: "Gentlemen of the police, she is here—in our hearts."

THE DUBLIN PRISONERS

The W.S.P.U. Demands Instant Release

We have, unhappily, no better news of the two Englishwomen in Mountjoy Prison than we had a week ago. They are in a state of complete collapse. After a hunger strike of eight days, in protest against the refusal to grant them the treatment due to political offenders, they have now been subjected to the degrading process of forcible feeding for over three weeks.

The Manchester Guardian of September 5 states that Sir James Dougherty, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had on the previous day issued the following: "The attention of the Lord Lieutenant having been called to a letter signed 'Grace Roe' which has been published in the newspapers by the secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union, I am directed to say that there is no foundation for the absurd statement attributed to his Excellency that 'it is Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George who are responsible for Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans being forcibly fed.' The further statement that Lord Aberdeen has been to London to see the Prime Minister with reference to these prisoners is equally untrue. The Lord Lieutenant has not been in London since July."

The W.S.P.U. thereupon issued the following statement, which appeared in the Standard (Woman's Platform) on September 7:—

"The W.S.P.U. is not surprised to see the inevitable 'official denial' of the serious statements made in the letter from the Union's organiser in Dublin.

"Lord Aberdeen, we are informed by Sir J. Dougherty, has not seen Mr. Asquith in the flesh to discuss the forcible feeding of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans, but it is not denied that Lord Aberdeen has held written communication with Mr. Asquith on this subject. Nor is it denied that Mr. Asquith has ordered (with Mr. Lloyd George's concurrence) that no matter what the condition to which Mrs. Leigh may be reduced by forcible feeding, she is not to be released.

"Sir James Dougherty gives no explanation of the sinister references to madness and to a lunatic asylum which he has made in conversation with Miss Roe, the W.S.P.U. organiser. Serious alarm is felt by her friends concerning her mental and physical health, and the Government's intentions respecting her treatment; and this alarm has been heightened by Sir James Dougherty's letter. Mrs. Leigh's instant release is demanded."

On the same day the Times quoted from its Dublin correspondent:—

The Case of Mrs. Leigh

"The statement in VOTES FOR WOMEN

that there is reason to believe that the English Suffragist, Mrs. Leigh, now in Mountjoy Prison, may be removed to a criminal lunatic asylum is absolutely untrue. Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans continue to be forcibly fed, but their health is not seriously affected. The Government has not the smallest intention of committing Mrs. Leigh to a criminal lunatic asylum or of taking any other exceptional measures in her case. I make this statement on unimpeachable authority."

Scientists' Protest Against Forcible Feeding

Meanwhile, on Friday evening, September 6, a large number of the scientists assembled in Dundee for the meetings of the British Association attended a meeting at the Gilfillan Hall under the auspices of the Dundee Women's Suffrage Society.

Sir Victor Horsley, in moving the following resolution:—"This meeting calls upon His Majesty's Government to secure that the enfranchisement of women shall be included in the passing of the Franchise Bill," spoke of the repressive measures directed against the suffrage movement in the hands of the Home Secretary, who administered forcible feeding to suffrage prisoners. Quasi-scientific statements in defence of forcible feeding had been read by the Home Secretary to the House of Commons, but the authors had not only concealed their addresses but their names. He protested against these statements being received in any way as scientific until they bore the names of the authors. That misuse of science had led to prisoners being treated with cruelty for weeks and months, while other prisoners had been immediately released. Those who had been driven by their misunderstanding of national affairs into using repression in a question like the suffrage had also been led astray in the matter of prison treatment. To anti-suffragists who said that this was not the time to give the vote he would reply that it was never inopportune to do that which was just.

Professor Halliburton, of London, said that the feeding by forcible means of even criminals would not be tolerated if statesmen really knew what it meant. The horror and disgust of it, quite apart from the actual physical injury which so often resulted, was a punishment which recalled the worst days of mediæval cruelty. He thought it was the duty of the medical profession always to protest against this terrible practice which had the sanction of the present Cabinet Ministers.

In a letter to the Freeman's Journal (September 4), Mr. Sheehy Skeffington wrote:—"When Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. David Sheehy, and other Irish

Nationalist prisoners, refused to wear prison clothes, and remained shivering in their cells, often in the dead of winter, there were not wanting ribald jeers, and coercionist advice to 'wear their clothes sensibly.' Those men were acting on principle. Nationalists, at any rate, must recognise that the Suffragist prisoners are similarly acting on principle in refusing food, and that their demand for full political treatment cannot be disposed of by a jeer."

PHENIX PARK DEMONSTRATION

The W.S.P.U. held its first demonstration in the Irish capital on Sunday last, to protest against the treatment of the English Suffragettes in Mountjoy Prison. Long before the speakers arrived, crowds had gathered round the three platforms, which were decorated with black flags, with uncrowned harps and shamrock in the centre, and with purple, white, and green tricolours. When the speakers took their places on the platforms the crowds increased until there were between 7,000 and 8,000 present.

Dozens of police were also on the field, but their presence for protective purposes was happily not required. From the small boy who sat at one speaker's feet and at the end said in a solemn voice, "God bless you!" to the men who at first appeared angry, everyone listened attentively and with ever-increasing interest. As the speakers explained what the Votes for Women movement really means, and what it is that has led to militancy, understanding and admiration grew, and their question was, "Why did you not come before? We didn't understand."

As in every big demonstration in a new place, a few had come for the purpose of making a disturbance, if possible; these people concentrated at Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's platform and interrupted during her speech. But that this hostility was not general was soon apparent, for Miss Jarvis, who presided, continued the meeting long after the others had finished. Miss Grace Roe presided at No. 2 platform, where Mr. Joseph Clayton and Miss West spoke. At No. 3 Miss Georgina Brackenbury was the speaker, and Miss Lennox presided. There was a record sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, 500 copies disappearing as fast as they could be handed out, and hundreds of would-be purchasers were very disappointed that the stock was exhausted.

Thousands of leaflets with a heavy black edging had been distributed throughout the week. Further open-air meetings will be held in response to the eager invitation of the crowd.

LONDON OPEN-AIR CAMPAIGN

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Garrett, 4, Clement's Inn

The Organiser reports:—"The open-air campaign has started, and will, we hope, continue to be as successful as our meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon. A report of this will be found on page 805."

The meeting to be held in Hyde Park at 3.30 p.m. next Sunday, September 15, when the speakers will be Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Leonora Tyson, should be well chalked in their own districts by all London members. A meeting will also be held in Regent's Park at 3.15 on Sunday, September 15. This is being organised by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, and needs chalking and advertising as much as possible. The public must be told of what is taking place in Mountjoy Prison. There is only one way to let them know: the W.S.P.U. must tell them, and as the public is a little hard of hearing, it must continue to tell them before they will fully understand, and help to bring pressure to bear on the Government to secure the release of the prisoners.

All workers are needed, particularly chalkers to advertise the big meetings in Hyde Park and Regent's Park, and at the various pitches in Westminster. Speakers and "chairs" are also wanted urgently, as it is still the holiday season, and many are away. It is hoped to hold three or four meetings daily, and this means that the demand for good speakers and "chairs" is very pressing. Thanks to all who have helped and are still helping.

INDIGNATION MEETING ON TOWER HILL

The Kensington W.S.P.U. is organising a great demonstration to uphold the courageous action of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans, who are literally facing death in Mountjoy Prison.

On Saturday, September 21st, at 3 p.m., a procession will form up at King's Cross Station and will march to Tower Hill, where an indignation meeting will be held at 4.30.

All local Unions are urged to help, and every London member who is in town is invited to come to show her sympathy.

The list of speakers and further information will be given next week. The Hon. Secretary of the Kensington W.S.P.U. is Miss Postlethwaite, 143, Church Street, Kensington.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM AND THE RACE

The opponents of women's greater freedom commonly make great play with the infantile mortality figures, assuring us that as the employment of women outside the home increases, so too does the proportion of babies who die before reaching the age of one year. Yet when one looks calmly and dispassionately at the available evidence on the subject, it is astonishing how little basis there is for this statement. Dr. Newsholme, the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, issued a couple of years ago a very full and careful report on infantile and child mortality, a report which is a model of statistical thoroughness and careful investigation. He enumerates as many as twelve possible factors which may influence the rate of infantile mortality, among which the extra-domestic employment of married women is one. The investigators state, apparently with some reluctance, that "the industrial employment of married and widowed women cannot be regarded as in itself the chief cause of excessive infant mortality." When one studies the actual figures, an even stronger statement would seem to be justified, for it appears that "Glamorgan and Northumberland, Durham, and Monmouth have the lowest proportion of married and widowed women employed of all the thirty counties under consideration, and also the highest infantile mortality,"* and from the figures given on p. 57—though this conclusion is not drawn by the author of the report—it can be calculated that in the ten counties where infantile mortality is highest the average number of married and widowed women employed per 1,000 females aged ten years and upwards is only 48, in the ten counties where infantile mortality is medium it is 60, and in the ten where infantile mortality is lowest it is 63. In so far as it is fair to strike an average for counties of very different size and condition, we can say actually that the rate of infantile mortality declines as the proportion of married and widowed women employed increases. The figures are at least strong enough to show that the ordinary and uncritical statements as to the evil effects of mothers working must be revised.

The same point is made in a very valuable investigation carried out in Birmingham by Dr. Jessie Duncan, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. During 1908, in two poor wards in the city, every baby born was visited either by Dr. Duncan or by one of two experienced health visitors. At the same time inquiries were made into the employment of the mother. Cases of 1,212 mothers in all were investigated, and were divided into those employed either before or after childbirth and those not so employed. It was discovered on working out the death rates that "the mortality among the infants born in 1908 of all mothers employed either before or after childbirth was at the rate of 190 per 1,000 births, while among those not industrially employed it was 207 per 1,000 births."†

These facts are very remarkable; we must, however, admit that there are some figures which could be cited on the other side. In some areas, e.g., in Staffordshire, it is found that infantile mortality does increase with the employment of married women, and the same is the case in some districts of Lancashire. This goes to show that some forms of factory industry injure the health of the embryo—a view which is reasonable on the face of it. But because excessive work and bad sanitary conditions have this result, it does not follow that all and every employment for women will have the same effect, and the proposal to limit or prohibit women's industry, or even married women's industry, in the interests of their future children, might very possibly, if it reduced the mothers to greater poverty, have exactly the opposite effect. What we ought to do is to improve the factory laws, but if they are to be altered in the particular interests of women and babies, women themselves must be able by their votes to influence the legislators. We may even have to admit that some industries, in affecting the health of the mother, exercise a specific evil effect on the germ or embryo. Dr. Saleeby asserts that lead is such a specific racial poison. And the figures for the pottery districts, where the infantile mortality is found invariably to increase as the employment of married women increases, seem to bear out his contention. The exclusion of all young women of the child-bearing age from such an industry would be reasonable, but should certainly not be undertaken by men alone. The co-operation and assent of women is essential, both to avoid the suspicion of injustice and to secure the end in view, the future well-being of the race.

Another aspect of this question is discussed by Dr. Havelock Ellis in his recent book on the "Task of Social Hygiene,"‡ which ought to be read by all Suffragists and Suffragettes. In it he insists that an extremely high infantile mortality is usually connected with a high birth rate, and that as the one declines so does the other. The real test of a country's vitality is not the mere birth-rate, whether "crude" or "corrected," i.e., calculated in reference to the proportion of women of the child-bearing age in the population, but the excess of births over deaths. He says: "In Norway, on one side of the world, and in Australasia, on the opposite side, we see a large natural increase effected not by a profuse expenditure of mostly wasted births, but by an economy in deaths, and the increase thus effected is accompanied by highly favourable social conditions and great national vigour. Norway appears to have the lowest infantile death-rate of Europe." Further on Dr. Ellis quotes Sir J. A. Baines as saying that New Zealand has attained "the nearest approach to immortality yet on record." The Suffragist will, of course, note that all the countries named so approvingly are those where Women's Suffrage is already an accomplished fact, and where the freedom

of women in general has reached a very high level. Thus, save in a few special cases, there is absolutely no evidence that the independence of women has an evil effect on the rate of infantile mortality.

M.A.

THE NEW MAN

We are somewhat tired of the so-called New Woman. And indeed she is new no longer; yet the nine days' wonder of her arrival has not come to an end, in fiction at any rate. But the New Man—he is a novelty, and while we are glad to meet him, we may perhaps give him one friendly hint—his danger lies in the tendency to be just a little "schoolmastery." This, at least, was Bruce Harborton's snare.

All the same, he is a very attractive person. He has lived much in the lonely places of the earth; he has a Past; it has left its mark, and it has given him a rare understanding and power of sympathy: "almost," says Fane, "like that of another woman." Here is the New Man's own view of himself. "Because of the new woman," he says, "a new man, with toil and tribulation, is having to evolve, to match. Things are a bit at sixes and sevens, but they'll settle down in time. No one who's been entire boss likes making way for a co-boss." That is the crux of the situation. This particular New Man, however, has got beyond the stage of "not liking it"—he wants his woman friend to be co-boss with him. Listen to his views about her:—

"Women have got a grip of the fact that they're not 'undeveloped man, but diverse.' They discovered the important fact when they were forced to find their own feet, economically, or go under. And they've gone considerably further than the Tennysonian idea; they're diverse, but equal in their diverse way! . . . One can read the signs of the times in the faces of the women one sees in the streets of the big towns; it isn't only independence; it's deeper than that. . . . It seems to me it's conscious self-possession. But there's no serenity; it's still a battle. The faces of the women of the next generation will have got rid of that 'new' look. I see it in the school-girls' faces. There's an astonishing frankness and self-containment, without hardness or boldness; more the look of a self-reliant, though gentle boy."

There have been scoffers at the entire "Woman Movement," whose main plank has been: "O yes, women's friendships are all very well, but wait until two women, professing great affection, for one another, fall in love with the same man." This is the situation created in "Force Majeure,"* and the author tells how both Doria and Fane (the two girl friends) act just as men do in similar circumstances—in novels, at any rate. The first goes away and tries to efface herself for the sake of her friend; then the second, having discovered the truth, effaces herself in her turn. In the event things come right, and there is a happy ending. Doria conveniently finds that after all she and Tim were always meant for one another, and Harborton and Fane, who were equally intended by Nature to run in double harness, discuss love and improvements at Herne Abbey in a pretty dénouement at the close of the story.

Fane is decidedly a "newer" type of woman than Doria, and it is therefore a little annoying that we cannot get so clear a mental picture of her. The following extract, however, throws an interesting light on her as a type:—

"There is in women of her type an instinct of reservation, more subtle than the instinct to give. They are subconsciously jealous for the innermost sanctuary, the 'behind the veil' where man does not belong; where only the woman-spirit dwells secure, and where sometimes the veil trembles with the Breath of God. And just because this man to whom she was going to surrender had so much of the woman-spirit in him, so much insight for the hinterlands of the soul, she feared his clairvoyance."

Though the Woman's Movement, as such, never obtrudes itself, the characters in the story are its direct products: "Force Majeure" could hardly have been written ten years ago—or even six.

WOMEN AND SPIRITUAL EQUALITY

Miss Hatty Baker has added to the publications already existing in defence of women clergy. In "A Strategical Outpost for Woman Suffrage" (from Miss Hatty Baker, Harlington Villas, Hove, and from the Woman's Press, price one penny), the suggestion is made that—

to demand man's equal chastity with woman's; to insist upon woman's spiritual equality with man's; to break down the prejudice, narrowness, and littleness which contradict this; to fight for her right to enter the pulpit as readily as the pew, may not only be the means of another and the greatest reformation in the Church, but may indeed be the nearest way to the poll.

Reference is made to the refusal of the National Free Church Council to allow so much as a resolution on the enfranchisement of women, and the pamphlet concludes with an appeal to women who feel deeply the stigma which such episodes cast upon them to band themselves together for the formation of a Woman's Church Council on more spiritual, more flexible, and broader lines.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Conservative Party and the Future." By Pierre Loti. (London: Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd. Price, 1s. net.)

"An Englishwoman in Germany." By Leonora Fairweather. (London: John Ousley, Ltd. Price, 2s. 6d. net.)

"The People's Medical Guide." By John Grimshaw. (London: J. A. Churchill. Price 8s. 6d. net.)

"A Child's Visions." By Daphne Allen (aged twelve). (London: Geo. Allen and Co., Ltd. Price, 6s.)

"Love's Victories." By M. M. Lee. (London: The Happy Publishing Company. Price 1s. net.)

* "Force Majeure." By Patrick Rushden. Mills and Boon, 6s.

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* Report on Infant and Child Mortality. Cd. 5963 of 1910, p. 58.
† Birmingham Report on Industrial Employment of Married Women, p. 7.

‡ Ellis, Task of Social Hygiene, p. 102.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY

What was the revolution in 1688? And how was it brought about? Will any man undertake to say that it was brought about according to the forms of law? . . . No! that was one of those nodi in the history of nations, where men must act upon first principles, and not according to the strict letter of the law. That was one of those occasions on which men are obliged to act according to the necessity of the case, and in conformity with what their own conscience tells them is most for the benefit of the community.—Lord Viscount Milton in 1832.

It was a matter of rejoicing that the improved spirit of the age had wrung from the Government successive concessions in favour of liberty, . . . but when we looked at the history of those concessions was it creditable to, or consistent with, the character of the legislature of this country that we should always appear to grant such concessions only at the moment when prudence and necessity compelled us no longer to withhold them?

Mr. Huskisson, M.P. (in the debate on the Reform Bill, February 18th, 1830).

It would be but to misread the teachings of history if one were to suppose that any popular cause with a real grievance behind it could be suppressed in such a country as England by mere prosecutions and sentences.

Justin McCarthy.



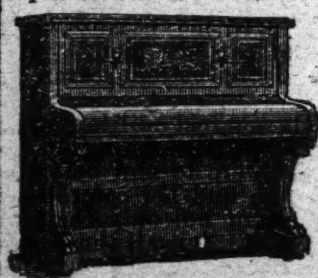
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THE FIGHT GOES ON!

Strange that there can still survive some anti-suffragists who fondly imagine that if all is not completely well with women in the best of all possible worlds, yet that their interests are adequately protected by men! Only within the last few days the newspaper-reading public has been reminded of Mr. Hardy's story of the sale of Mrs. Henchard by her husband, in "The Mayor of Casterbridge," for the story has just received confirmation from no further off than Bedford, where a woman who applied to the magistrate for a separation against her husband stated that ten years ago he sold her to another man for a shilling, and put her in a train at London to go three hundred miles. On the day before this news appeared, it had been stated that in Hungary wives are frequently bought and sold, and that quite recently there a house painter sold his lawfully wedded wife to a comrade for the sum of £21. The *Standard* ("Woman's Platform") on September 5 recalled other cases of the kind, and the *Manchester Guardian* on September 6 had a curious leading article which seemed to suggest (unless we read it wrongly) that possibly some women may have liked being sold as an escape from unwanted husbands!

Even if wife-selling is of rare occurrence in this country (and we believe it is), there is abundant evidence that wives are still, in some ranks of society, looked upon by the law, as well as by their husbands, as property. A case was before the Aberdeen Police Court so recently as August 23, when thirty days' imprisonment was considered an adequate punishment for a brutal assault on a wife. The charge, as reported in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of the following date, was that "In a house occupied by him and others he [the accused] did assault his wife, did repeatedly seize her by and compress her throat, and throw her down upon a bed, seize her by the hair of her head, drag her about, and throw her down on the floor. While there, he kicked her on the face and body and injured her to the effusion of her blood, inserted his fingers in her mouth, and pulled her jaws and slackened two of her teeth." The accused pleaded guilty. In extenuation he said that all he did was to prevent his wife, who had drink, from smashing all the things in the house! That, said the Fiscal, was a fine story, but not true, and he proceeded to run over some of the events in the married life of the couple. It was a sordid story, in which poverty, drink, and several previous assaults figured largely. On the last occasion, he said, the prisoner had been drinking heavily. The wife had tried to keep the home together. And then—thirty days! One cannot help comparing this sentence with the sentence of one month's hard labour passed on Mrs. Gatty for breaking a pane of glass value 3s. 6d. Who, knowing that these things are so, can dare to say that the woman is the spoilt child of the law?

Nor is it any better when we think of the children. Almost at random we pick out half a dozen cases in the month of August alone, in which men have been sentenced to varying penalties for abominable assaults on little girls; sentences ranging from two months' hard labour to £5 or one month were passed; in one case where there were two charges (at Chertsey) the sentence was two months' imprisonment on each in the second division. In another, at Chapel-en-le-Frith, it is reported that "in consideration of the prisoner's great age, the Bench let him off with two months' hard labour." Contrast with any of these sentences that on Charlotte Marsh of six months for damage in connection with a political agitation!

And then people wonder at militancy! It is the knowledge that these things go on daily in our towns and villages, and that the efforts to remedy them are so inadequate (because the woman's point of view has been overlooked), that turns quiet, gentle, peace-loving women into militant Suffragettes. They know that until women have the weapon of the Parliamentary vote the remedies will continue to be ineffective, and, meanwhile, the lives and happiness of thousands of women and children are being sacrificed. To what? To a hoary old prejudice that ought to have died long ago, the prejudice in favour of one-sided legislation—one sex making laws, the other suffering under them. That is why the fight goes on.

IN MEMORIAM

Much regret is felt at the death of Miss Carter, a resident of Ilfracombe, who was probably the oldest member of the W.S.P.U., having reached the age of ninety-six. Miss Carter took much interest in the Woman's Movement, and often opened her house for meetings in aid of the cause. She joined the Union after hearing Miss Annie Kenney speak at a drawing-room meeting given by her. She possessed her faculties entire to the last, was a clever chess player, and a good conversationalist to the very end.

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PERSONAL VIOLENCE

"We do not approve of personal violence. Nothing can justify violence." So say the opponents of Suffragist militancy. Let these critics pour out their condemnation upon the Government, for the Government it is who have initiated the policy of personal violence, and the Government it is who have carried that policy to an extreme point.

The militant methods adopted by the Women's Social and Political Union six years ago consisted in questioning Cabinet Ministers at meetings, and in sending deputations to the Prime Minister at Westminster. Neither of these methods involved the use of violence, but the Government used personal violence to repress the women who adopted them.

Let us first discuss the case of deputations. Unarmed women would proceed to the House of Commons, there to demand an interview with the Prime Minister. Before they reached their destination they were set upon and driven back by police-mounted and on foot—until it became evident that they would not go away until they had performed their mission. Then they were arrested; absurd charges were trumped up against them, and they were sent to prison. These deputations went over and over again to the House of Commons, and were each time overcome by forcible means, until that day ever to be held in evil memory as Black Friday. What happened on Black Friday is best described in the words of Lord Robert Cecil and of Mr. Ellis Griffith, who has since become a member of the Liberal Government. In the report drawn up, after careful investigation, by these two Members of Parliament, appear the following words:—

"We cannot resist the conclusion that the police as a whole were under the impression that their duty was not merely to frustrate the attempts of the women to reach the House, but also to terrorise them in the process. They used, in numerous instances, excessive violence, which was at once deliberate and aggressive, and was intended to inflict injury and pain. Many of them resorted to certain forms of torture. They frequently handled the women with gross indecency. In some instances they continued to injure and insult them after their arrest."

It was in consequence of the Government's action on Black Friday that militant women took to window breaking. It was felt that if any other method of protest were available as an alternative to having their bodies injured, women, if only because of their race responsibility, ought to adopt that alternative. A window can be replaced; a woman's body cannot.

Physical force has also been the means chosen by the Government for coercing women who question them at public meetings. Now, putting questions at meetings is a perfectly legitimate and recognised form of political action where men are concerned, but women have found that because they are voteless they must also expect to be gagged when they put a question to Cabinet Ministers. When the militants first began to ask members of the Government, "Will you give votes to women?" they were careful to wait until question time, although they noticed that the men members of the audience frequently did not display so much patience. Their questions were answered either by their violent ejection, or by the escape to catch a train of the Cabinet Minister from whom they sought enlightenment as

to the Government's intentions in regard to Votes for Women. Therefore, following the example of men meeting-goers, the militant women took to making appropriate and pointed interjections in the course of Cabinet Ministers' speeches. Violence was again the answer given to them. Still the women were undaunted, and finding that violence could not break their spirit, Cabinet Ministers decided that thenceforward political meetings should be held for men only.

Then it was that a number of brave men volunteered to attend these meetings and to represent the women who were shut outside. Again the weapon of violence was invoked, and men who ask questions on Votes for Women at Cabinet Ministers' meetings do so at the gravest peril.

One case of injury to a man Suffragist was the subject of an action in the Law Courts, when substantial damages were awarded. The victim was Mr. Hawkins, who, when Mr. Churchill, at a meeting held in Bradford, was referring to the question of the House of Lords, said, "What you say applies equally to the women who are demanding the Vote." Mr. Hawkins was immediately seized by a number of stewards, dragged out of the hall, and thrust down a staircase with such violence that his knee-cap was doubly fractured.

It must not be thought that the orgies of violence which occur at every Cabinet Minister's meeting whenever a man or a woman asks a question on Woman Suffrage, or makes a protest against the Government's mishandling of the question, that those to blame are simply stewards or members of the audience. Cabinet Ministers, by their refusal to rebuke this action, and by their callous and often amused demeanour, give a positive encouragement to this brutality. Indeed, their incitement to violence has often been open and direct. Mr. Lloyd George is one of the worst offenders in this respect. At a meeting which he addressed in Swansea a woman asked a question. Instead of answering it, Mr. Lloyd George said, "By and by we shall have to order sacks for them, and the first to interrupt shall disappear." He invited the stewards to fling out ruthlessly the women who were making interjections. "Put a handkerchief over her mouth. I think the gag should be tried," is another of his pronouncements on this question. "He went out very nicely," said this Minister at a meeting of Free Churchmen, when a man who had protested on behalf of women had his clothes torn to pieces and was afterwards ejected.

At another meeting, held in the same hall, Mr. Lloyd George applauded the violence of the stewards by saying, "If you only throw out the Lords like you threw out that man, all will be well."

The latest example of physical force methods in the repression of Suffragists is supplied by the recent Welsh Eisteddfod, at which Mr. Lloyd George presided. Such a display of heroism on the one hand, and savagery on the other, has rarely been witnessed. The people of Wales are unfortunate in their leader. Mr. Lloyd George having set the example of using violence towards women, this example was eagerly followed by his supporters at the Eisteddfod. Violence, obscene language, and attempted indecency were the weapons used against those who called upon him to do justice to women. It is a miracle that life was not lost.

Undeterred by the awful experience of those who had gone before them, man after man, and woman after woman, rose and uttered the protest they had come to make. As the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent wrote, "Victim after victim claimed a place on that harsh altar."

The Government's policy of personal violence is carried into effect even within prison walls. Forcible feeding, which, as the most eminent physicians have told us, consists of severe physical and mental torture, is even now being inflicted upon the two brave women in Mountjoy Prison.

No one whose eyes are not blinded by party passion can deny that the personal violence employed by the Government against women is immeasurably greater than the physical violence employed by women against members of the Government. Moreover, whereas the women's violence has justification, the violence of the Government has none whatever. Compare the case of Mr. Asquith with that of Mrs. Leigh. Mr. Asquith, cowering behind rows of policemen because he is afraid of the women to whom he is denying their citizen liberty, is a contemptible and ridiculous figure. Mrs. Leigh, on the other hand, is a figure truly heroic. If she has offended against the law, she has done so in order to liberate humanity. It is said that she attempted to do violence to Mr. Asquith, but Mr. Asquith has done far greater violence to her. She attacked him because he would not yield to her and to her sex the Parliamentary Vote. He has tortured her because, as he would put it, "she will not eat her food." It is plain that Mrs. Leigh had the better reason for using violence.

Much has been said lately against militancy, but we believe that there are few people who would not, in their hearts, grieve if it were to end before its object is attained. Mrs. Leigh and her comrades in prison represent at this moment not only the other women in the militant movement, but all those brave men and women who ever have stood, or ever may stand, for Right against Might. We thank whatever gods there be for her unconquerable soul! If she were to yield, our belief in the infinite strength of the human spirit would be by that much diminished. Mrs. Leigh's triumph over physical torture tells us far more than do all the scientists of the British Association about Life and its meaning. From her we learn that man is a spirit. That is why all the prison officers, and all the Cabinet Ministers, are utterly powerless to bring her to surrender.

Christabel Pankhurst.

A REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN, M.P.

By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

We were amazed and indignant when Mr. Philip Snowden hailed Mr. Lloyd George, that unscrupulous enemy of Votes for Women, as the hope of the democracy, and as a possible leader of the Labour Party. We are even more amazed and more indignant at his recent utterance on the outlook for Women Suffrage. The article in question is simply an attack upon the W.S.P.U. and a whitewashing of the Government. Mr. Snowden's attitude is a new illustration of the fact that the chief hindrance to women's enfranchisement is the weakness of its Parliamentary supporters. Prayers are needed less for the softening of the enemy's heart than for the strengthening of the backbone of our friends.

It is important to notice that Mr. Snowden makes no reference whatever to the dangers which are exercising the minds even of those women who belong to the "Constitutional" camp. These dangers are the hostility of the entire Nationalist Party, and the defection of Liberal Suffragist M.P.'s caused by the Government's intrigues. By declining, in what purports to be a survey of the situation, to recognise the existence of these dangers, Mr. Snowden has tacitly admitted that he holds a brief for the Government. Indeed, he makes an open statement of that fact in the following truly astonishing sentence:—

"Assuming, of course, that Mr. Asquith intends to carry out his promise in the spirit as well as in the letter, his concession is as much as one could reasonably expect from a Government which is not united on the question."

This sentence is worthy of Sir William Byles or Mr. Crawshaw Williams!

To begin with, the Prime Minister, far from intending to carry out his promise in the spirit, has broken it already, and has broken it repeatedly. But even if the Prime Minister had kept his promise, we should protest against the statement that the promise is "as much as can reasonably be expected." If the Government are not united on Woman Suffrage, it is Mr. Snowden's business to unite them, not to apologise for them. What is he in Parliament for, and what is his Party there for, if not to compel the Government to unite in carrying the reforms in the Labour programme? Mr. Snowden is not a political infant, and therefore he knows that the favourite excuse of reactionary Governments for refusing to concede reform is that they are not united in its favour. So long as that excuse is accepted, so long are the people kept waiting for justice.

Says Mr. Snowden: "The Women's Social and Political Union have made a very grave mistake in not accepting the Prime Minister's offer." No doubt a very grave mistake from the Government's point of view, and from the point of view of Mr. Snowden and his Party! How peaceful all would have been if the militants had quietly taken the proffered chloroform! The Government could have pursued undisturbed their intrigues against the women's Amendment, while a virtuous minority, including Mr. Snowden and all those Labour Members who had no other engagement, could nobly have voted for the ill-fated Woman Suffrage Amendment in Committee, and afterwards administered consolation to the defrauded women whom the Manhood Suffrage measure had reduced to a new despotism. Yes; if the militants had accepted Mr. Asquith's offer, Cabinet Ministers would have lived quiet lives, and Labour Members would not have been asked to do the unpalatable duty of fighting against that Government to which they are so devotedly attached.

These militants are so hard to please! "They have clamoured," complains Mr. Snowden, "for a Government measure. They can have Woman Suffrage in a Government measure if they can induce the pledged supporters of it in the present House of Commons to vote for it." That little word *if*—so much hangs upon it that it cannot bear the strain. The militants' refusal to stake their liberties upon an "if" is described by Mr. Snowden as "tactics which appear to spring from a determination that they will have Woman Suffrage come in the way they say it must come, or they will not have it at all." We charge Mr. Snowden to look well into his soul, and then to tell us whether he truly believes what he has said. Has he convinced even himself that the Government's "offer" is the equivalent of the Government measure demanded by the W.S.P.U., and does he honestly believe that Mrs. Leigh has staked five years of her life on a mere point of false pride?

We will ask Mr. Snowden another question. It is this. How has he managed to convince himself that a Government which is not united enough to introduce a Woman Suffrage clause is nevertheless united enough to carry it through the report and third reading stages in the House of Commons, and through all

its stages in the House of Lords? What does this extraordinary inconsistency mean? It can only mean that the Government have planned the defeat of Woman Suffrage at its first stage. It can only mean that they have taken steps to prevent the passing of any unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Snowden, in the course of his article, favours us with an essay on compromise. "In politics," he says, "we can never get our own way, and the only way by which we can get something of what we want is by compromising with other people who want something different." This is regular House of Commons talk. What a demoralising place it is! There is such a passion, such a mania for compromise in these days that it has become a point of honour with Members of Parliament, and with some people outside Parliament, not to get anything more than a compromise. "Of course," these wiseacres say to their opponents, "of course I do not expect you to give me what I want. I therefore suggest that whereas, as a matter of form, I have asked for a certain thing, you shall give me only half or one-third of it." We can assure any who are inclined to doubt it that this literally describes the method of political warfare now in vogue. The Government's worthless offer is, Mr. Snowden says, a compromise. Does he not see that a compromise devised by the Premier is likely to be a disguised defeat for us? Mr. Asquith thinks so, and has said that the passage of a Woman Suffrage Amendment is altogether improbable. He is more likely to be right on this point than Mr. Snowden.

Here is our opinion on the subject of compromise. To accept a compromise while one has any strength left to continue the fight is not wisdom, but arrant cowardice. We militants have a great reserve of fighting strength, and having that reserve we should regard ourselves as traitors if we were to accept any compromise. Mr. Snowden and his party have also a great untouched reserve of fighting strength wherewith to compel the Government to assume responsibility for giving Votes to Women. How, then, can they reconcile it with their conscience to compromise with Mr. Asquith at women's expense?

Mr. Snowden has much to say in condemnation of militancy. But he cuts the ground from under his own feet by saying:—

"If the Government, without a single exception, is composed of men who mean to betray the women, and if they (the W.S.P.U.) are right in assuming that reason and justice can never influence the Government and the House of Commons on this question, then their militancy may be justified."

Now delete the "ifs," and this precisely describes the state of affairs. The Government contains many men who mean to betray the women, and it contains no men who, whatever their professions of friendship to Woman Suffrage, have the sincerity and courage to prevent this betrayal. Therefore the condition which in Mr. Snowden's view justifies militancy is present.

"But," says Mr. Snowden, "militancy must have an appearance of justification. And at present there is no apparent justification for it." The guilelessness of men! Has it not been Mr. Asquith's express object to rob militancy of the appearance of justification? He has evidently succeeded in completely hoodwinking Mr. Snowden. If he had announced Manhood Suffrage pure and simple, the Snowdens of the world would at once have seen the justification of militancy, and would have upheld the militants. Therefore it was that Mr. Asquith made his so-called offer to women.

Mr. Snowden says that "it may be that even yet the whole Suffrage movement may have to adopt militant tactics." For what is he waiting before giving his sanction to militancy? Presumably for the irrevocable passage of Manhood Suffrage.

Mr. Snowden warns us of the delicacy of the convictions of "lukewarm and timid M.P.'s." We are fully alive to this danger. That is why we demand a Government measure. It is the Government, and the Government alone, who can drill and discipline these cowardly, weakly wobblers; and they must be made to do it. Mr. Snowden admits the difficulty of "getting complete unity among the various kinds and degrees of Suffragists in the House of Commons." That is another of the reasons why a Government measure is absolutely necessary, and Mr. Snowden knows it as well as we do if he has learnt as much about Parliamentary conditions from being inside Parliament as we have learnt from being outside.

Mr. Snowden, by trusting to unofficial Amendments, is gambling with women's liberties. He and his Labour colleagues have power to make Woman Suffrage a Government measure. All that is needed is that when Parliament reassembles the Labour Members shall vote against the Government until they are defeated, or until they assume full responsibility for introducing and carrying a Woman Suffrage clause. For the Labour Members to refuse to take this action will be as gross a betrayal of their principles of the people as any political party has ever committed.



In this column we propose, during the holiday season, when VOTES FOR WOMEN touches a new circle of readers, to answer some of the questions that present themselves to the minds of those not yet convinced of the urgency of Woman Suffrage.

Question 1.—Cannot the interests of women be looked after by male legislators?

Answer.—Experience has shown that it is quite impossible for one body of persons to legislate satisfactorily for another. Many of the existing laws, such as those dealing with divorce, the legal position of wives, the hours of working women, &c., are inimical to women's interests, and have been passed solely to carry out the views of men legislators. Acts such as the Married Women's Property Act and the Local Government Act, which are in the interests of women, were only passed after strenuous agitation by the women who were also demanding the Suffrage. A recent instance of the failure of men to legislate in the real interests of women is provided by the White Slave Traffic Bill, which, although framed to remedy a terrible evil concerning women, was blocked again and again by certain Members of Parliament; and now that it has been taken up by the Government as a sop to rebel women Liberals, it has been so mutilated in Committee that it will probably fail when passed to achieve its purpose.

Question 2.—But if many old laws are bad, may not this have been due to want of interest on the part of women?

Answer.—It may be that in former days women were too indifferent or too weak to intervene, but they cannot be reproached for this. They were not only allowed no power, but they were encouraged to think public affairs wholly out of their sphere, and every obstacle was put in their way. If men usurp the whole power, they cannot blame women for not showing interest. No voteless section of any community takes a great interest in legislation which it is powerless to alter; the first step is always to obtain just representation, and to this truth women have awakened at last.

Question 3.—Our laws regarding children are very good, and they were made by men; why should men not make laws for women?

Answer.—There are two absurdities in this question. First, the laws regarding children are not good. For years children were actual slaves, and most inadequately protected, and though this has been remedied in some measure, one has only to look at the rate of infant mortality, the terrible cases so lightly punished of assaults on children, the powerless position of the mother, to see how the views of the mother, who surely understands children better than anyone else, have been ignored. The comparison implied is also absurd. Children must have laws made for them because their reason is not developed, and they would be incapable of grappling with problems. But women are adult reasonable beings like men, and should certainly have a voice in the laws they are expected to obey.

Question 4.—Still, would not a reasonable man see the justice of consulting women, and take their point of view into consideration if they put it before him quietly and logically?

Answer.—Unfortunately, logic has not been found to exert nearly so much influence on politicians as strong feeling backed up by action, and in any clash of interests it is the side without political power that would suffer. Human nature may wish to be "reasonable" and "just," but we must not put too great a strain upon it.

IRISHWOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR SECURING VOTES UNDER THE HOME RULE BILL

The idea of gaining support for the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Home Rule Bill has appealed to Irish Suffragists, and an extensive campaign is being organised. To ensure this being successful hundreds of pounds are needed. Funds are therefore urgently appealed for. Irishwomen in London who have friends in other parts of the country are asked to send in their names and addresses, so that the Committee may be enabled to get into touch with them. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Gertrude Smith, £1 1s.; Mrs. Casey, 2s. 6d. Further subscriptions and all names should be sent to Miss Aileen Connor Smith or Miss Lennox, 43, Kempsford Gardens, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INCITES TO VIOLENCE

How Women were Treated at the Wrexham Eisteddfod

The outrageous manner in which women Suffragists were treated by the mob both inside and outside the Eisteddfod at Wrexham last Thursday must have a very lasting effect; it must make every Welshman ashamed of his country, and it may even make Mr. Lloyd George stop to think whether it would not be wiser to answer the questions addressed to him than to encourage such scenes as will stain the name of Wales for ever.

Here was a festival of music and poetry, and here came the Cabinet Minister who owes an explanation to the women of the country. Their frank questions were met by a most brutal treatment, which we know would never have been meted out had not a remark in the course of his interrupted speech been taken as a direct incitement to violence. "I remember," said Mr. Lloyd George, "little eisteddfodau at which prizes were given for the best hazel walking-stick. One of those sticks, by the way, would be rather a good thing to have just now." Music and poetry were flung to the dogs; anger, spite, brutality, indecency came in their stead. And above the gods wept for the name of justice in Great Britain.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

None of the newspapers made any attempt to gloss over the failure of the speech or abominable behaviour of the crowd. The *Manchester Guardian* describes the scene thus:—

"They signalled to us from the platform by bugle call, and a brass band tried repeatedly to unify the chaos with the National Anthem of Wales. But victim after victim claimed a place on that harsh altar. Mr. Lloyd George launched his peroration on a momentary calm. It was an exquisite fragment of platform art saved from the almost complete and total ruin of the speech. Then he gave place to

the less provoking figure of the Archdruid, and the tempest died down; in Eisteddfod jargon, we had "peace." But by this time eight or ten women and men had been violently thrust forth from our midst, expelled from this fierce frying-pan only to fall into the fiercer fire which burned among the mob outside. I am told that the treatment they received outside was violent in the extreme. Inside the hall also there were individuals with the fierce infection of the mob in their veins, and some of the women were saved from worse things than the tearing off of hats and the menace of raised sticks by falling into the hands of the disciplined police, who are accustomed to the use of their own strength."

These are quotations from the Sunday papers:—

The third interrupter was a man of muscular build, a giant of over six feet, who struggled with the police and others who assisted in his displacement. What he underwent outside later on will possibly leave its mark upon him for life.

A well-known Nonconformist minister near the platform was seen to hit off the hat of one of the women. The police were helpless to protect their charges from the infuriated mass, which had developed into a mob, around the doors. Each of the women was smacked on the face, each one lost her hat, each one had bunches of hair torn ruthlessly from the roots, and each one suffered indignities. Blood flowed from the face of one of the women, the scalp of all of them bled owing to the uprooting of the hair, and it was recorded by a credible eye-witness that the knife was used against one of the women. It was seen to gleam in the sun, and to descend on the breast of the woman, but, happily, the cut was not serious. The police were helpless, and the assailant was not arrested. The coats, dresses, and blouses of the five women were torn more or less badly—indeed, one of them was almost stripped of her upper garments, and she presented a most sorry spectacle. One of the men—the giant—was struck in

the eye with such force that the optic soon closed, and his right cheek was blackened.

The *Daily Mirror* says:—"The climax was reached when the police and stewards had brought down yet another woman from the platform. As she was being led towards the exit two men managed to reach her. They tore off her hat and dragged handfuls of hair from her head. I had a conversation with her later. Her clothes were literally in ribbons. In her hand she held a big ball of hair. 'This is only a small portion of what I was able to save,' she said. 'I shall have it made into a "tail" in remembrance of Welshmen and their treatment of women.' Particularly unfortunate was the plight of one of the men ejected. He was stripped almost naked, bruised from head to foot, and seemed to have been kicked and struck on almost every part of his body. When at last the police were able to rescue the women from the clutches of the angry crowd they presented a pitiable appearance. Their clothes were torn and disarranged, their hair was hanging down their backs, and all were terribly exhausted."

The *Daily Sketch* points out that Mr. Lloyd George had to resume his seat four times, and although about half an hour elapsed between the beginning and end of his speech he was only able to speak for about ten consecutive minutes. He spoke entirely in Welsh.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

We have received the following descriptions of personal experiences:—

Miss Marion writes:—"I called out, 'How dare you have political prisoners fed by force?' when I was seized by a steward and constable. As I was being hurried through the crowd, I received blows and abuse from every side; the trimming was snatched off my hat on one side, while the hat disappeared on the other. Outside a dense crowd almost tore me to pieces. I think there were only two or three policemen there at the time, who were practically helpless, but fought valiantly to protect me. My hair was torn down,

handfuls grabbed from every side, and pulled up by the roots. My clothes were ripped back and front, even my very undergarments were torn to shreds. Being thrown to the wild beasts is nothing to being thrown to an infuriated human mob; the former might tear you to pieces, but would draw the line at indecent assaults, and so do I! I don't mind the cuffs, kicks, blows, and aches and pains a man might get in such a struggle. The police were very good, even sympathetic, when we explained our views to them. We gave them to understand that we held Lloyd George responsible for the treatment we had received, or any similar treatment we might receive in the future under similar circumstances, and the worse we were treated, the more militant we should be. I am dead tired, and bruised all over. I am going to rest here a few days, and then I shall be quite ready for the fray again."

Another correspondent writes:—"There was a fearful noise when Mr. Lloyd George came in, and as soon as it had settled down a little I stood up and said, 'Why don't you play the straight game, Mr. Lloyd George?' In a moment there was a fearful noise all over the building, people shouting and screaming at me, and they turned me out into the crowd. Some one put a stick round my leg and had me down. I was in such a rage, I struck out with my hand and hit someone, I think, rather hard. Of course, there was a fearful crowd all round, and the police at that moment came up and took me to the police station, where I stayed till nearly six o'clock. The police were awfully nice to me, and made me a cup of tea and saw me to the station and put me into the train. It took twelve policemen to get me to the police station."

A third letter runs:—"About 2.15 a fanfare was sounded, and a chatty Welsh friend explained that the chairman was saying, 'All is peace, and all keep your seats.' I said, 'Why does he say that?' She said, 'Oh, because there may be some Suffragettes here, but I don't think they'll come; my brother says they

IS THIS WHAT HE MEANT?



"I remember little eisteddfodau at which prizes were given for the best wooden spoon . . . if these people [the suffragettes] go far enough, the wooden spoon may come in useful . . . the Eisteddfod may be likened to the gauge posts found in our estuaries to mark the height of the tide . . . the tide will rise still higher."

—Mr. Lloyd George at Wrexham, September 5, 1912.

THE 1909 EISTEDDFOD (LONDON)

"Mr. Lloyd George [on account of the suffragettes] . . . about every minute was obliged to pause, until peace was restored."—*The Times*.

THE 1912 EISTEDDFOD (WREXHAM)

"The militant suffragists never did a bolder thing . . . the turbulent age in which we live has seen nothing more bolstorous than this—surging, heaving, whirlpools at the centres of disturbance; the track of the storm as it bore some intrusive presence towards the doors; the shattering gusts of passion; the fierce defiance and, one must add, the brutality; chairmanship abdicated. No voice could have carried against this hurricane."—*The Manchester Guardian*.

will be so frightened after Carnarvon." Just then Mr. Lloyd George arrived, the huge audience seemed to seeth with excitement; the National Anthem blazed forth. Then he began to speak, and a woman's voice was heard. Pandemonium, and Mr. Lloyd George sat down.

I turned to my friend and remarked, "There seem to be some Suffragettes here after all." She said, "Oh, yes" (in a pleased tone, though surprised).

Some form of order being restored, Lloyd George resumed. Again a voice rose, a man's this time. The chairman tried to restore order by saying in Welsh, "They are all out now; keep your seats." Evidently he was too previous. A few words from Mr. Lloyd George and another voice, clear and high.

Another sickening time of noise and horseplay, audience on their seats standing as the woman was dragged out, and thrown to the lions, rabble, I mean, Mr. Lloyd George remarking, as he resumed, "More fools out." A colonial gentleman near me sprang to his feet and electrified us by protesting against the treatment of women. It was a magnificent protest, and I feel sure his grand fighting must have drawn on him the barbarous treatment one of the men was said to have received. Again pandemonium. Mr. Lloyd George got about a dozen words out. I could sit still no longer, but springing to my feet, I called out, "Women are being tortured in prison." Strong arms were round me, not to protect, but to hurl me out; and I should have been thrown to the crowd outside, but one of the men (a private detective he told me he was), insisted, as he held my arm, that stewards should take me to the artists' room behind the platform. My name and address being demanded, I refused both. The detective said, "I must keep you here till you do." I said, "Keep me, then." A few minutes after he politely conducted me to a private exit.

On my way to the platform some men in the audience struck at me. I looked up at Mr. Lloyd George, who looked like a sphinx.

"A mad thing to do," the furious steward snarled, "to dare to do it at our National Festival."

But we who protested knew we had brought the event of the week to naught with our madness. He started to speak at 2.30, and gave up the attempt at 3 o'clock, after two more women protested.

A Colonial's Disillusion

The brave man who protested writes over the name "Colonial" as follows:—Mr. Lloyd George commenced his address at 2.30 p.m., and immediately he began to speak I became aware of a new element in the feeling of that great gathering of 12,000 closely packed human beings. A sense of suppressed excitement, of smothered passion, which burst into dramatic expression when a lady on my right stood up and asked Mr. Lloyd George "How dare you torture women in prison?" She was ejected straight out into a mob that could be seen outside the door. Then the meeting somewhat calmed down for a few minutes, when again came protests which seemingly put Mr. Lloyd George into a nervous twitter, and the audience into such a frenzied excitement that the band had to play for about five minutes in order to calm it down.

I have been away from England for twenty years, and have recently returned from one of her colonies where women have the vote, and I have always looked upon the respect and courtesy which is shown to the women of that young nation by their men, as a tradition which had been handed on to her offspring by the dear old Mother Country. Ever since I have come back I have been smarting under a great sense of shock and horror at finding how Englishmen are treating the women, not only in this movement for the rights of citizenship, but in the sweating dens of all her great cities, so that when I saw the violent uproar, and the resentment, into which the appeals of these women threw the men of that meeting, I felt impelled myself to give them my support, and I shouted to Mr. Lloyd George—"Why do you refuse to give women the vote? You don't because you'll lose a fund of sweated labour, on which you must draw to make your sweated products."

When I was flung out of the building I found myself in the hands of a howling mob, which seemed to have been organised with the sole purpose of brutally assaulting the persons of the Suffragists, and I was shocked to see men there attempting to handle those unfortunate women (who like myself had been flung to their mercy) with a filthy indecency which in some other countries I know, would raise a riot that a British army corps could not quell. Never would a man in any of those young countries have struck at another as I was struck, while he was held powerless to resist by overpowering numbers. I would never have believed that there were men who could allow themselves to attack another man in so cowardly a manner.

I could not help thinking that it would have been a lesson to Mr. Lloyd George if he had been thrown out to the mob at Birmingham when he escaped in a policeman's uniform, especially as all the time Suffragists were being thrown out here he was inciting his audience by reference to beating them with sticks.

I am proud of England, I have fought for England, I have always stuck up for England, but if that mob of "poor little street-bred people" at Wrexham are representative of England, then I for one,

can no longer be proud, but ashamed of England!

Two Stories

We extract from two other letters:—"I got some kicks and knocks; lost gloves, hat, eyeglasses, and some hair. I was so glad to be able to help a little, and am very sorry that my home and school duties will keep me busy now for some time, so that I can do no more at present."

"At present I am in bed, with my arms and body and face so swollen and bruised that I hardly know myself. The doctor absolutely refuses to allow me to write any more."

From a Wrexham Resident

A resident of Wrexham writes:—"I feel I must write to say how indignant I feel about the disgraceful proceedings that took place here on Thursday last. I don't think such brutality has ever been shown to women. We have it on the authority of a London and Birmingham detective that this is so. I may say I think the whole town is disgusted that it should have been disgraced by a lot of hooligans from Rhos, Coerpoeth, Carnarvon, and other such places."

The great chief of cowards had called on his myrmidons, and they responded in their thousands, for no other reasons than to ill-treat the Suffragettes. Whenever a solitary woman was ejected, they ran in their hundreds to beat and tear away her clothing, and in one or two instances they tore her hair out by handfuls, and blood was streaming down the poor girl's neck. In one case the poor girl must have fainted from the cruelty, and fell. Then they trampled upon her. The policeman said he thought she was dying. The few police that were there acted admirably, but they were quite powerless to protect the women against such odds. After the battle a band of between thirty or forty of these noble heroes were tearing the clothing of the poor girls in small pieces and sporting it in their hats, and also the hair they had torn from their heads, and afterwards we heard they were offering parts of their clothing by auction. How proud the descendants of these Ancient Britons will be in years to come when they display these trophies. They will say "My father was one of a band of one hundred or more, who fell on one defenceless woman, and this is part of her clothing that they tore off her," and again, "This is hair that was torn from her head." Even Nonconformist ministers did not shrink the attack, but one nobly hit a woman in the face as she was being led away. I suppose he will go smirking and smiling in his pulpit on Sunday, and preach as one true Christian to others. And to think the man who they say can sway thousands with his eloquence never raised his voice to protest against the treatment, but rather goaded them on in his speech by his reference to hazel sticks.

The Eisteddfod has faded into insignificance: all the talk is now of the treatment of the Suffragettes, and they have the sympathy of all the better part of the town. This last attack on the Suffragettes shows more plainly than ever before the necessity of "Votes for Women." The position of women would be unbearable if these hooligans are enfranchised. Forgive me for trespassing on your time, but I had to express my indignation.

Two ladies who had gone to Wrexham for the sole purpose of attending the Eisteddfod were so agitated at the thought of what was happening to the women protesters that they left the meeting and walked about the grounds. When things seemed a little quieter they went back with their passes, but were refused admission, and told by a policeman to "Be off." Immediately the crowd attacked them and subjected them to every possible insult. One writes: "We were thumped and knocked in our backs, hair was pulled from our heads, our clothes were torn off us; other indignities they did not bear mentioning." Fortunately they were rescued by an Englishman in a motor-car.

One of the women who protested writes: "I saw one man seize a strand of a woman's hair and quickly twist it once or twice round his wrist before giving it the lusty pull that dragged out a great handful."

MR. CHURCHILL'S TURN

The daily papers of September 6 gave accounts of Mr. Churchill's encounter with Suffragettes at Aberdeen. When the Admiralty yacht Enchantress reached the quay a woman cried, "Why don't you stop forcibly feeding 'ir women?" Mr. Churchill looked round, but before anything further could be said the woman was gripped by a constable. She hung on to the rail round the steps, and it took some time before she could be finally ejected.

Mr. Churchill made his way to a taxi-cab. In doing so he had to pass through a part of the crowd, which included three well-known local Suffragists, two of whom at least have served terms of imprisonment. One of them endeavoured to take hold of Mr. Churchill, but was gripped from behind by a plain clothes constable and none too lightly swung round out of the way.

A minute before the signal for the departure of the train [for Deeside], says one paper, Miss Mitchell held up her hand and shouted, "Why are you allowing forcible feeding?"

Our picture on the next page shows that one woman got very near to Mr. Churchill.

SUFFRAGISTS AT BALMORAL

Golf Flags in the Colours

No one who understands the spirit of the Women's Social and Political Union will for a moment imagine that the incident at Balmoral, of which all the papers have made so much during the last few days, implied the slightest disrespect to their Majesties the King and Queen; they will understand that in all the protests made by Suffragists it is the Government, and the Government alone, with whom they are at issue. The fact that Cabinet Ministers were at Balmoral during the week-end is sufficient to account for what occurred.

On Saturday night Londoners were startled by glaring headlines in the evening papers, and by newspaper posters announcing that the Suffragettes had committed an "outrage" at Balmoral. *Reynolds' Newspaper* announced: "BALMORAL RAID: SUFFRAGETTES POILED IN ATTEMPT TO ENTER ROYAL CASTLE: AMAZING OUTRAGE: FLAGS AND MESSAGES LEFT ON NEIGHBOURING GROUNDS." On Sunday morning the *News of the World* announced "Outrage on the King: Balmoral invaded by Suffragists: Women evade the Guards." The accounts in all the papers, including those of Monday morning, differed only slightly. We select the following paragraph from the *Manchester Guardian* of September 9 as the most succinct and moderate in tone:—

"It was found on Saturday morning that under cover of darkness the marking flags on the Balmoral golf links had been replaced during the night with purple flags with inscriptions such as 'Cabinet Ministers! Stop forcibly feeding women!' and 'Votes for Women mean peace for Cabinet Ministers.' On a memorial fountain at Ballater had been painted 'Cabinet Ministers are responsible for the present actions.' The Press Association's correspondent says that the Suffragettes failed to gain admission to the Castle grounds or premises, and therefore contented themselves with a visit to the links, which run along a public road entirely outside the Castle grounds, and quite accessible at night."

The *Observer* says:—"It is surmised that the Suffragists must have gone to Deeside after Mr. Asquith, for there were rumours current of an ambushade to be laid for the Prime Minister on his way to Crathie Church to-day. Had that plan succeeded, even the King and Queen might have been witnesses of an attack on the head of the Government and Minister in attendance. The plot failed because of the fact that Mr. Asquith left Balmoral Castle on Tuesday."

Balmoral Castle and the precincts are carefully guarded by Scotland Yard men and Aberdeenshire constabulary. It is presumed that the Suffragists got into the policies during the day and hid in the shrubbery till darkness fell.

"It is suspected that the enterprising ladies are still in the district, and the ordinary household police force has been substantially increased."

The *Sunday Times* says:—"The latest manifestation of activity on the part of the militant Suffragists has taken the form of a raid on Balmoral, where the King and Queen are now staying, and the substitution of the Suffragist colours, with inscriptions, for the marking flags on the golf links."

Although the accounts which have been received do not quite agree, it appears that on Friday night or early yesterday morning, a number of Suffragists invaded the Royal golf course, and then, as just stated, took up the usual red and white marking flags, and put in their places purple flags."

Lloyd's Weekly says:—"Quite a sensation was created at Balmoral to-day when it became known that during the night militant Suffragists had invaded the closely guarded grounds of Balmoral Castle, where the King and Queen are in residence."

Reynolds' Newspaper said:—"It is to be regretted that early reports of the occurrence suggested that an actual

outrage had been perpetrated within the Royal demesne."

The *Weekly Dispatch* says:—"The incident . . . foreshadows the intentions of the extremist wing of the Suffrage party to wage war under the very eyes of the King and Queen. . . . The outrage has created a great stir on Upper Deeside."

"It will be recalled that on the occasion of the recent visit of the King and Queen to Wales a Suffragette made an attempt to get to close quarters with Mr. McKenna, the Minister in attendance, while he was accompanying their Majesties. The Queen was only a few yards away from where the incident took place, and must have heard the Suffragette shouting 'Votes for Women.'"

We have received the following:—"The ingenuity of Suffragettes is never at fault—neither is their courage. The sight of numerous little flags waving on golf-links suggested a more artistic and valuable substitution, and on Saturday morning the Balmoral links bravely fluttered purple and green silk flags, bearing vital messages, which quivered militantly in the breeze."

Eighteen miles of groping through pitch-dark pines and mosses was no easy job, but Suffragettes have ever their heads to the stars, and guided by the thin light filtering through the trees overhead, they bravely pushed forward, warmed by the hope of once more bringing their noble cause face to face with a Cabinet Minister. Notwithstanding the sentries posted on each side of the road, they skillfully pursued their way unchallenged. What woman will deny the agony of a gloomy, lonely road at midnight—the vague terrors and fears? Was it a horse or a man who snored so loudly in the dark bend by the fountain? But in the morning light the fountain too sent forth its arresting message in brave white letters:—

"Cabinet Ministers, stop forcible feeding!"

Some magic hand had written it there in the silence!

Next morning the whole neighbourhood buzzed with "the voices of the night."

The oldest inhabitant shook his head and muttered, "Women are hussies," but the wisest of the younger generation smiled hopefully, with their eyes on the future.

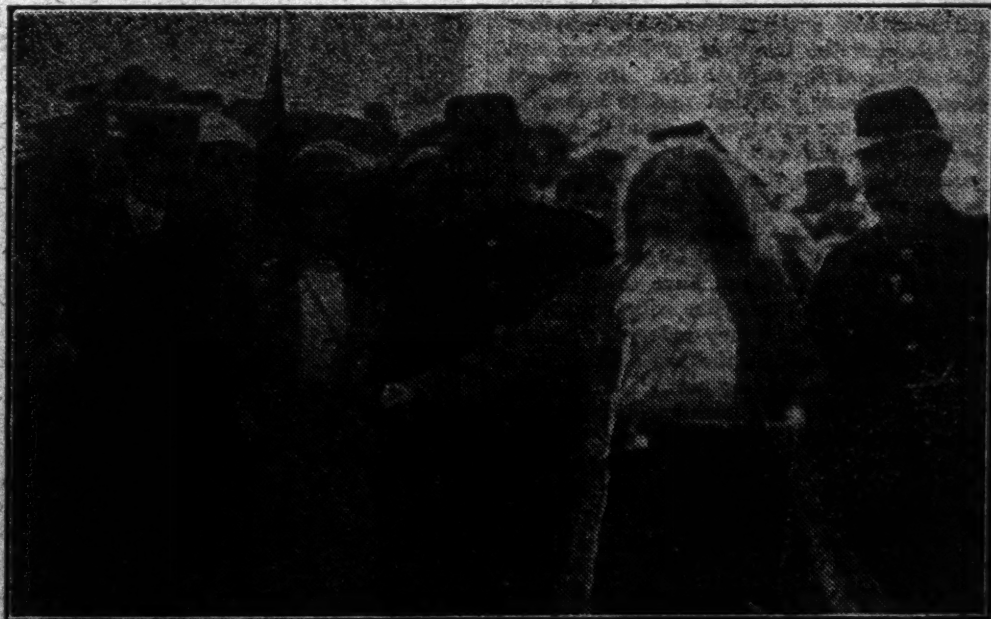
TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT

The following appeared in the *Times* of September 5:—

It has just become known that a few nights ago some trunk telegraph wires were cut on the London Road near Potters Bar. A notice in printed letters was affixed to a post saying that the damage had been done owing to the attitude of the Government towards the Suffragists. The offenders have not yet been traced. Great inconvenience was caused to the telegraphic service by the malicious act.

In reply to an inquirer at the General Post Office, it was stated that fourteen important main wires were cut about a mile and a half north of Potters Bar. The discovery was made known at the General Post Office at 5.5 a.m. on August 31. The mail guard of a coach coming towards London reported on his arrival at Mount Pleasant that he had seen women up telegraph poles in the neighbourhood of Potters Bar. The Official Controller, referring to the affair, said that the offenders laid themselves open to severe penalties under the Telegraphs Act, and the matter was now before the Postmaster-General.

We are informed that the notices included the following: "By sentences of five years' penal servitude, forcible feeding, pandering to the White Slave Traffic, and trickery the Liberal Government demanded that militancy shall continue until justice is done by granting Votes for Women on the same terms as they are or may be granted to men," and "The Government can stop militancy by removing the cause—suppression is useless."



Newspaper Illustration.

"A Defiant Deed!" (At Wrexham).

MANCHESTER MEETING

There was a reminder of Peterloo in the great meeting which gathered in Platt Fields, Manchester, last Saturday. Previous to the meeting there was a procession from St. Peter's Square, in which the banners, bearing such mottoes as "God Armeth the Patriot," "Political Equality for Men and Women," "We Will be Free," were surrounded by the red caps of Liberty, copied from those used at Peterloo and other political meetings of the period. Saturday's demonstration was organised by the W.S.P.U., with the assistance of other societies, and the platforms and speakers were as follows:—

1. Celtic Platform (Irish and Welsh Flags): Dr. Helena Jones, Miss Slieve McGowan, Mr. J. Clayton. 2. W.S.P.U.: Miss Hicks, Mrs. Drummond, Nurse Griffin, Miss Billing. 3. Actresses' Franchise League: Miss Horniman, Miss Muriel Pratt, Mme. Miller, Miss Chrissie Leonard. 4. Men's League for Woman's Suffrage: Miss S. Pankhurst, Miss Williamson, Miss Forrester, Miss Nancy Lightman. 6. I.L. Party: Mr. Lansbury and others. 7. Mrs. Drummond, Miss Mabel Capper, Miss Lee, Mr. Duval.

The resolution, carried at each platform, with very few dissentients, was as follows:

"That this mass meeting of Lancashire men and women assembled on Platt Fields, Manchester, calls upon the Government to sweep away the sex disqualification which at present debar women from the exercise of the franchise, and to insert in its Reform Bill provisions for extending to women complete political equality with men."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst said that in the past fifty years the electorate of men had grown from 700,000 to close upon 7,000,000, and now it was suggested that the number of men voters should be still further increased. Manchester, with its traditional love of liberty, ought to be the centre of a very strong movement to claim for women a place in the Reform Bill side by side with men.

Mr. G. Lansbury, M.P.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., was the principal speaker at a platform arranged by the Independent Labour party, and proposed the adoption of the resolution. He said the real fundamental thing in politics was how we could make laws and organise industry and social life so that all men and all women should have the fullest opportunity and the fullest and most free life possible. (Applause.) They contended that everything else that politics might do was unimportant compared with that one thing, and in doing that piece of work they maintained that women had as much right as men to have their voices heard and to give their votes. The whole record of agitation in this country, and especially of Irish agitation, showed that statesmen never gave way until they were kicked to give way. (Hear, hear.) They were told that Mr. Redmond was going to use the Irish members to deny to English women votes on the same terms as men. (Shame.) Irishmen complained that laws were made for them by the Government majority at Westminster, and they claimed the right to make their own laws. Women were exactly in the same position. They were outside the law, they were outlaws as Irishmen were. Every Liberal knew that one of the canons of Liberalism was that it never attempted to govern without the consent of the governed. He challenged Liberals on that point. Their history and traditions ought to put them on the side of the women in the fight they were putting up just now. People in his constituency had written asking him whether he defended the throwing of hatchets and the setting of theatres on fire. He was old enough to have had that said to him with regard to other outrages in Ireland, and he asked—Why did outrages happen? If we so treated people that they were driven to secret revolt we had got to put up with the consequences. (Hear, hear.)

"If men had not used force you would not have the rights you have to-day. The Free Trade Hall in your city stands on the very spot where they rode your fathers down for demanding the same thing that women are demanding now." He spoke of the analogy of the Irish question because to his mind it proved the case of the women up to the hilt. "When Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated in Phoenix Park," Mr. Lansbury proceeded, "most people in this country said the Irish were not fit for Home Rule, but I said then, and I say now, you have no right to judge a country or to judge these people by what men and women might do who are driven to do

things in the height of rebellion and revolt. In conclusion Mr. Lansbury said he would vote against the third reading of the Reform Bill unless it included the provision of votes for women.

THE "NATION" ON FORCIBLE FEEDING

In the course of a leading article on the subject, the *Nation* says:—

The Irish Government have apparently decided, with evident reluctance and doubt, to continue the forcible feeding of the two women convicted of the serious outrages in Dublin. Before we come to a conclusion on this grave and difficult matter, we are bound to ask what is the object of the hunger-strike, and whether the Government can reasonably and properly satisfy it. If the prisoners are resisting all law in pursuance of a definite policy of general social defiance, there is, we fear, little more to be said. Such fanaticism, however brave, can have but one end. But if they are merely concerned to assert the political character of their offence, Sir James Dougherty's statement of the extent to which this claim has already been conceded would seem to point directly to a full concession of the rights of a first-class offender. The Dublin crimes were very serious. But so are many political crimes. Neither the judge nor anybody else excluded the motive of the prisoners; and that motive we know to be a desire to bring about the political enfranchisement of women. If, therefore, the hunger strike can be ended by the granting of first-class terms, no pedantry of official form should be allowed to stand in the way.

But even if this tactic failed, and a deeper and more impracticable strain of obstinacy were revealed, we cannot see how forcible feeding can be continued in face of the medical report on it by Sir Victor Horsley and two women doctors. This inquiry was indeed conducted by friends of the Suffrage, but we cannot imagine that Sir Victor would put his name to a false or an exaggerated statement of a grave medical issue.

PRISON WARDERS

Long agitation on the part of prison warders for improved conditions of service has at last borne fruit, says the *Manchester Guardian*. Salaries are to be raised, hours reduced, and minor grievances removed. "In the case of wardresses, however, nothing has been done, though there have been a large number of resignations owing to unpleasant duties arising from the imprisonment of suffragettes."

THE CABINET MINISTER'S HOLIDAY

ON THE LINKS AGAIN!

On Wednesday as we went to press the following telegram reached us from Inverness:—

Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna reached 10th hole Dornoch links confronted by two Suffragettes. Mr. Asquith turned pale and retreated hurriedly behind Mr. McKenna, who assumed defensive attitude. Suffragettes approaching Mr. Asquith said: "Mr. Asquith, you are responsible for forcible feeding." Mr. McKenna seized them, and threatened to throw them in an adjoining pond. They replied, "Then we will take you with us." A fat detective arrived puffing, and for the next ten minutes there was a struggle between women, detective, and Mr. McKenna, the latter calling small boy caddies to help. They were too dumbfounded to obey. The women told Mr.



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PROGRESS.

In the less fortunate countries where Women Suffrage has not yet been granted, the struggle for justice proceeds apace. Just lately several items of news have reached us. In Austria the Women's Union is presenting a petition to the Bohemian Parliament on behalf of Frau Vik-Kuneticka, who was recently elected as first woman Member of Parliament in Austria, but whose right is not yet recognised. The petition points out that the question is one which interests not only Bohemia, but the whole of Austria. "There is no need for us to prove what the spirit of the age and the needs of our century demand from woman. It is sufficiently manifest by the election in question, by the movement throughout the whole civilised world. Still more, however, especially in Austria, are these needs evident in the number of women engaged in industry, in the proportion of 40 per cent. It will be a glorious thing in the history of Bohemia that the representatives of the land are among the first nations of Europe to meet the requirements of an advanced civilisation, and we are convinced that the High Council of the Nation will not oppose this step." It is significant, too, that in Bohemia the Secretary of the Interior has drawn up a scheme of electoral reform

which gives the vote to women holding diplomas, or responsible positions, or owning land or property. In Holland the Amsterdam Suffrage Society has recently opened new headquarters, and a Men's Society has been formed. In Kansas a vote on the Suffrage Question among farmers' wives resulted in 1,125 for and 175 against. In Chicago eight women attorneys are organising a suffrage campaign and lectures on the legal position of wives and mothers.

Meantime, everywhere new careers are opening for women. In Aigle a woman has been made Directress of a prison. During the illness of her husband Madame Fanny Porcheret had taken his place, and on his death she was nominated his successor. The first woman "rector" in Germany is a National School mistress of Westphalia. She has just passed the examination for "Rectors." A Finnish lady, Fraulein Vera Hjelt, the first elected member of the Landtag, is a Trade Inspector, and has just arranged a permanent exhibition of objects concerning the welfare of the working classes. In Munich women are employed by the Municipality to sweep streets, drive watercarts, &c., and an inquiry has elicited the striking fact that between 1898 and 1907 the increase in the number of women employed in agriculture was 1,874,340.

It is evidently much easier for women to do their share of human work than to obtain their share of human rights!

FROM MARIENBAD

A Minister's lament—with apologies to Mrs. Hemans.

"Oh, Suffry still makes tracks for me.
Why can't I play alone?
I've hither come at peace to be.
Oh, bid the dame begone."

"Though now, for once, the sun gleams bright,
The links my presence lack.
I daren't go forth the ball to smite,
With Suffry on my track."

"Mad cows run wild when gad-flies goad,
But they are naught to she;
Remove, I pray, this terror's load,
And send her back from me."

"She will not hear thy protests mild;
She won't go back from thee;
From chasings by this bovine wild
On earth thou'lt ne'er be free."

"A demon's talent to annoy,
Such has to her been given.
Thou canst not play alone, my boy,
Till Suffry goes to heaven."

"Are naught, then, my persuasive powers?
And must I plead in vain?
Through these too short vacation hours,
Will she still come again?"

"In gaol she might at least have stayed
Till holidays were o'er.
Oh, while the Judges with her played,
Would they had g'ed her more."

—Truth.

MR. CHARLES GRAY RELEASED

Friends and sympathisers of the Suffrage movement assembled early on Thursday in last week outside Wandsworth Prison to welcome Mr. Charles Gray, who has served the preposterous sentence of two months' hard labour passed upon him for an alleged "assault" on Mr. Lloyd George at the Kennington Theatre "Joy" meeting on July 13. Mr. Gray, who bore traces of his long imprisonment, was cheered not only by his friends but by the members of the public. He was presented with flowers in the colours of the W.S.P.U. and M.P.U. Mr. and Mrs. Duval, of 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, entertained Mr. Gray and a number of friends to breakfast. Several new members were enrolled for the M.P.U., which will give a public welcome to Mr. Gray in the Kensington Town Hall on Friday, October 11.



"One of them endeavoured to take hold of Mr. Churchill." (See page 808.)

THREATENED ARREST OF MR. MARK WILKS

A correspondent sends us the following: Once more the absurdity of the present state of the law with regard to the income of a married woman has been shown in the case of Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, of Hackney, whose husband is threatened with immediate arrest by the sheriff's officers. Dr. Wilks, one of the founders of the Women's Tax Resistance League, and a member of its committee, has for some years refused to pay her income tax, on the ground that she had no voice in the spending of the money. Twice she suffered distraint in consequence, and the authorities would have pursued this course again had not Dr. Wilks discovered that as a married woman she was not liable for taxation. Since then they have sued her husband, and though he has made clear his inability to pay, they now propose to take the extreme course of sending him to prison "during His Majesty's pleasure." This is made possible by the ridiculous law which, in spite of the Married Women's Property Acts giving a wife complete control over her own income, still muddles the two incomes together for the purposes of taxation.

In this case the husband is the one to suffer; in others, the law presses unfairly on the wife; as, for example, in the case of recovery of income tax deducted at its source, on the wife's separate income: the authorities will only pay this to the husband, and she has no means of recovery from him!

Mr. Wilks is determined to suffer imprisonment rather than use any influence to induce his wife to pay the money and so surrender the principle of "no taxation without representation," for which she has fought for five years. It can easily be understood that Dr. Wilks would willingly have undergone imprisonment herself to show the depth of her conviction, and that it is a much severer trial to accept this sacrifice on the part of her husband.

In the event of Mr. Wilks' expected arrest, a demonstration is being arranged for Saturday next, September 14. A procession, in which the W.S.P.U. and other Suffrage societies will take part, will march from Kennington Church at 3 p.m. to Brixton Prison, where a meeting of protest will be held. All are asked to come and help make the protest an effective one.

We must support this courageous stand. Men and women (especially the former, as this is a case which particularly concerns them) are asked, in the event of Mr. Wilks' arrest, to write letters and send resolutions on the matter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to hold themselves ready to join the demonstration of protest.

The Hon. Secretary of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage also sends us particulars, and adds: "The threatened arrest of one of our members, Mr. Mark Wilks, calls for our immediate action. Members are urged to hold themselves in readiness, and to keep themselves in touch with the Rederation."

EQUAL PAY

The fair principle of equal pay for equal work has been judicially laid down in Australia. In June the question of the wages of fruit-growers came before Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and in settling the amount he pointed out that home conditions could not be taken into account, and that often hitherto women had been employed because they were paid lower wages. He considered, however, that in the case of the fruit-pickers, men and women, being on a substantial level, should be paid on the same level of wages; and the employer would then be at liberty freely to select whichever sex and whichever person he preferred for the work. All this tended to greater efficiency in work, and to true and healthy competition—not competition as in a Dutch auction by taking lower remuneration, but competition by making oneself more useful to the employer. This was the first time that this Court had had to deal directly with the problem of female labour. The unions here insisted on "equal pay for equal work." This phrase had an attractive sound, and seemed to carry justice on its face, for obviously, where a woman produced as good results as a man in the same kind of work, she ought not to get less remuneration.

Commenting on this case, the Melbourne Age says:—

"The woman entered late into the industrial arena, and she still suffers the consequences of her erstwhile political inferiority. A new era is, however, now opening before her. She has been given the franchise, and is on the same political plane as man. There only remains to assert her title to social and industrial parity."

Another piece of good news comes from Victoria, where clerks are in future to receive a minimum of 48s. a week, irrespective of sex. In England, where women have not got the vote, the average wage of men clerks is 25s. to 30s., and of women, 15s. to 20s.

Here is a practical answer to the question of how votes affect wages. This judgment would never have been delivered if Australian women had not had votes.

SUFFRAGETTES WILL HAUNT MONTREAL NOW

Under this heading the following Canadian Press Despatch appeared recently in a Canadian paper:—

"MONTREAL, August 9.—The police were warned to-day that the Suffragettes were determined to make Montreal a centre for their operations during the forthcoming visit of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill.

"A Suffragette recently released from Holloway jail has arrived in Montreal and has been joined by some others from New York."

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THE HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Splendid accounts of meetings held and Votes for Women sold continue to come in, but our space does not permit more than a brief report. From Torquay come accounts such as we always like to receive from workers, not only hundreds of copies disposed of to casual purchasers, but of shops where it is now, as a result of the campaign, being regularly ordered for customers, as well as of paper sellers established for street selling. The campaign includes a decorated motor boat, many meetings (only the rain prevented still more), a tea and fête at Oddicombe beach turned at a moment's notice into a Town Hall entertainment paid for by a local member, a march with a band playing Dr. Ethel Smyth's "March of the Women," and columns in the local papers! Mrs. Collyer, Mr. Boase, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Hooney, Mr. and Mrs. Faustin (Mr. Faustin originated the motor boat idea), and Miss N. Saker are all thanked for valuable help. We learn also that a "heckler" at the Town Hall meeting, who was "very wroth" at militancy, ended by joining the procession and the M.P.U., and that new W.S.P.U. members were made. Bravo, Torquay!

We wish we had space for another report, this time from Cornwall. It tells of a new speaker's nervousness overcome, of the indignation of the inhabitants, who said the town must not be judged by the rude behaviour of a few imported "young gents," of orderly and attentive meetings, excellent sales of the paper, visits on market days to neighbouring towns, where awestruck children who had never before seen a real live lady chalking pavements whispered, "Them must be Suffragettes," of requests to hold evening meetings when the women could come too, of many questions asked and answered, and a collection taken from the steps outside the market place, of a sailing boat flying the colours from masthead and peak ("she was the fastest craft in the bay"), and of the mobbing of the Suffragettes at one place by boys, while a number of school-girls formed themselves into a bodyguard and conducted the Suffragettes in triumph to their lunch place. "Cornish people," says this worker, "are descended from a warlike race, and their ancestors have fought desperately for existence and liberty, and they seemed to understand the spirit in which we are fighting."

The Kensal Rise, Stoke Newington, Shaffield, and Leyton branches of the Independent Labour Party has passed resolutions strongly protesting against the sentences on the Dublin prisoners.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK

The opening meeting of the special London campaign in protest against the treatment of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans in Hyde Park last Sunday, showed how decidedly the public are with the W.S.P.U. in the demand for First Division treatment for political offenders. Before three o'clock people were waiting patiently in front of the lorry. By the time the speakers mounted, a goodly crowd was waiting with eager upturned faces to hear the latest news of the Dublin prisoners. "Here and there," says one of the speakers, "one noted familiar faces of members of the Union, but the crowd was composed mainly of strangers—men and women anxious to hear the women's point of view." The crowd gave the speakers a splendid hearing, appreciating the points made, applauding plain statements and lies refuted. There were a few—a very few—young men who showed their disapproval in the usual way. When one large man became somewhat objectionable a Colonial dealt so effectively with him that he was soon appealing to the speaker to "find his opponent" for him! Did the crowd understand? Yes, they did! "Political treatment? Well, it's only fair," they said. A resolution strongly condemning the Government's attitude, and demanding immediate political treatment for the two women prisoners, was carried with an overwhelming majority.

On the suggestion of a clergyman present, a vote of censure was passed on "those cads who had dared to vote in favour of forcible feeding," which was also enthusiastically passed. "Splendid meeting," "Wish we had some men like those women," "They've the right of it, we'll back them," such were the remarks heard after the meeting. Miss Naylor and Miss Gwen Richards made fine speeches.

PUBLIC OPINION

Realising the public importance of the issues involved in the Dublin trial and the heavy sentences, the Western Daily Mercury invited the opinions of its readers by means of a prize competition. It is interesting to note that an immense number of letters were sent, and that opinion was exactly balanced as to the justice or injustice of the sentences, thus necessitating a division of the first prize. The Mercury justly points out that many of those who approve the sentences were influenced by the idea that the people in the theatre were actually in danger, and makes it clear that this idea was erroneous, as the auditorium was practically empty.



She didn't mind the Rain!
(A Sketch from Life.)

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

BALHAM AND TOTTING.

Open-air meetings resumed, Caintor Road, Balham High Road, Thursday, Sept. 12, 8 p.m.; 19th, at Tooting Broadway. Paper selling started at 7 p.m. Friday and Saturday last. Are there any other members willing to give some time to this very important work?—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cockedge, 12, Foxbourne Road, Balham, S.W.)

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Will members please make great effort to attend meetings? See programme. Important work is being discussed at Tuesday's meetings, and helpers are badly needed at Saturday's open-air meetings. It is most important that members should advertise and bring their friends to open-air meetings.—(Org.—Miss H. Gargett, 4, Stonard Road, Palmer's Green.)

CHELSEA.

Office is now open; going on as usual. Many thanks to Miss Barry, who attended to library during librarian's absence, to the member who so kindly sent out paper weekly, and to Miss Haig, and the other member, who did so much during August to improve appearance and comfort of office. It is hoped that meetings (see programme) will be largely supported.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Temple Bird, Office—308, King's Road, S.W.)

CLAPHAM.

Prisoners' reception will be held early in October. Particulars announced later. A sale of Devon and Cornish produce will take place at 84, Elspeth Road, Saturday, September 22, 3 p.m. to 5.30. Admission free. Good urgently needed for Jumble Sale, September 30. Parcels may be sent to office as soon as possible. Splendid meeting on Common on Sunday. Papers sold out. Regular subscriptions towards expenses badly needed.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, Office—84, Elspeth Road, S.W.)

FALING.

Thanks to Miss Trim, who kindly spoke on Sunday last in place of Miss Elia Myers, and to Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, who so ably chaired. Helpers for paper selling urgently needed. Address parcels for jumble sale to Hon. Sec.; particulars later.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road, W.)

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Only a few Albert Hall tickets (1s. and 6d.) left for sale. Putney paper sales improving, but more help needed. Open-air meetings recommence Friday, Sept. 27. Subscriptions to Legal Defence Fund (in memory of Nurse Fitchell) may be sent in until Sept. 30. Many thanks to unknown male friend who supplied article from *Delinquent* for shop-window.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Roberts, Miss L. Cutten, Office—805, Fulham Road, S.W.)

HACKNEY.

Open-air campaign now in full swing. More supporters needed. Members asked not to forget subscriptions to paper for Albert Hall meeting.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Glidewell, 130, Rushmore Road, Clapton.)

HAMPSTEAD.

All local effort must now be directed on Hampstead Town Hall and Fête, Oct. 11 and 12. Time is short. More workers and still more contributions needed. Members specially urged to attend work party (see programme). Mrs. Tuke has kindly consented to present papers at Prisoners' Reception, Prince Arthur Road Library, Sept. 27. Home-made plum jam now on sale at shop. Albert Hall tickets can also be obtained. More paper-sellers needed for Finchley Road and Hampstead Tube pitches. Splendid open-air meetings Thursday and Sunday, addressed respectively by Miss Hicks, M.A., and Miss Barbara Wylie.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Weaver, Miss Solomon, Shop—178, Finchley Road.)

KORNSEY.

Autumn campaign opened Friday with good meeting at Burgoyne Road, Harringay. Miss Naylor and Miss Barry speakers. Saturday huge crowd listened to magnificent address from Miss Phyllis Ayrton—Clock Tower, Crouch End. Offers of goods and help for Jumble Sale (Oct. 12) needed, also help in distributing "At Home" invitations.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Watton Park, Crouch End, N.)

ILFORD.

Meetings were held Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Members needed to work up district. London campaign for great meeting, Victoria Park, Oct. 27. Members' Social, Thursday (see programme).—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.)

KENSINGTON.

Will members please help with paper selling while regular sellers are away? Miss Wylie has secured two yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions in less than a week while selling in street. Miss Dalglish has secured yearly one during holidays. Miss Schreiner (welcomed as new paper-seller) is giving every morning for the present. Thanks to Mrs. Stanley Mappin for £5 promised to Hyde Park Demonstration. Fund. Goods badly needed for Jumble Sale, to be held every noon. Send to Mrs. Sloane, 41, Lansdowne Road, N. Kensington.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. M. M. Postlethwaite, Shop—143, Church Street, Tel. 2116 Western.)

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

Scotch Café meeting great success. Every seat filled. Dr. Fairfield's address greatly appreciated. Miss Yeoman delighted with her singing. Papers

sold out. Shop re-opened Monday. All members who have come forward with offers of help for Dutch Market cordially thanked. H.H. the Ranees of Sarawak has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony. Promises for fruit stall still wanted. Also articles for fancy and white elephant stalls. Home-made jams and jellies wanted for shop. Will members kindly note? Miss Blanche Powell thanked for offer of help. Will members collect jumbles for sale in autumn? More weekly subscriptions wanted. Paper-sellers also required. Mrs. Castles welcomed as new member. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Oxenford, 10s.; Mrs. Bessell, 2s.; the Misses Browne, 3s.; Mrs. Bristol, 2s.; membership fee, 1s.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox, Office—13, Union Street, Kingston.)

LEWISHAM.

The new offices are now open, and members and friends are reminded of the Saturday afternoon "rally," from 3 to 8 p.m. A Jumble Sale will be held at an early date, and gifts of old clothes, furniture, pictures, &c., should be sent in as soon as possible. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Bouvier, 3s. Office rent: Mrs. Bouvier, 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Christina Campbell; Miss Caroline Townsend. Office—1, Lewis Grove, Lewisham.)

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Members please "rally" for first reunion of season (see programme). Every member urgently requested to seriously consider what she can do in the way of work. Those ready to sell papers at Nag's Head and Finsbury Park, or at meetings, please write Miss Henry. Bill distributors also needed. Treasury requires replenishing, and monthly subscriptions, donations small or large, and anything towards office rent, gratefully received by Miss Jolly. This branch intends to hold Saturday night meetings weekly outside prison. Regular helpers needed. Chairmen also required. The loan of table and some chairs wanted for office, also home-made jam, marmalade, and cakes for sale. Thanks to Mrs. Townsend for her kind gift towards catering department. New members heartily welcomed, Miss Denton, Mrs. and Miss Sybil Bernard.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 49, Tufnell Park.)

N.W. LONDON.

Outdoor meetings now in full swing, and many speakers, paper sellers, and helpers urgently needed to carry out protest campaign against horrors now going on in Dublin prison. Will everyone who can spare a little time for indoor or outdoor work call at office? Autumn series of "At Home" starts Thursday next (see programme). Members asked to make meeting known and to bring friends. A jumble sale will be held shortly. Please send contributions.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Shop—310, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.)

STREATHAM.

Sunday meetings Streatham Common have recommenced. Members please rally and support speakers. Members' meeting Tuesday next (see programme). Contributions towards Jumble Sale very welcome, should be marked "Jumble Sale," and sent to shop. Miss Marshall, Miss Green, and Mrs. Bentley McLeod thanked for gifts already sent in. Miss Ellison gratefully acknowledges gifts of pens from Mrs. Crake and Miss Follis, and of jam from Mrs. Daly and Miss Blackman, which sold readily. Other members please emulate these good examples. Shop now open as usual. Gratefully acknowledged:—J. E. Bridgman, Esq., 6d.; Mrs. L. Bridgman, 5s. 6d.; Mrs. Bell, 6s.; Mrs. Carey, 1s.; Mrs. B. McLeod, 10s.; Mrs. H. Tyson, 4s.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Tyson, Shop—5, Shrubbery Road, S.W.)

WEST HAM.

Members mustered splendidly for the march preceding Dr. Katherine Healey's tax-resistance sale. New stock now on view at shop. Givers and buyers of eatables specially welcome Fridays and Saturdays. Open-air meetings resumed next week. Thanks for gifts to shop:—Miss Inge, Miss Greenwood, Miss Piley, Miss Began, Miss Graham, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Miss and Mr. Friedlander. Can anyone give or lend old cloth, rug, small table, bookshelves?—(Hon. Sec.—Miss D. M. Hooper, 49, Junction Road, Romford.)

WIMBLEDON.

Will members attend Sunday's meeting (see programme) to assist with paper selling? Thanks to energy of shop stewards during holiday, sales have kept up well, and considerable propaganda been done. The uninterrupted shop hours have gained new regular customers for Votes for Women who were unable to get them elsewhere. Miss Lee hopes that before Organizer's return all members will have secured their Albert Hall tickets, as late applicants are likely to be disappointed; 2s. 6d. stalls and 6d. tickets still available. Jumble parcels should now be collected and sent in without delay. Date of sale will depend on quantity and promptness of arrivals. Men's and children's things specially needed in large numbers. Members will feel it incumbent upon them to make the utmost effort to give time and work this autumn in view of the terrible sacrifices being made on their behalf by Dublin prisoners. A very strenuous autumn campaign must be undertaken. Every department is specially required at once in Press department. Who will offer? Queen's Hall has been taken for series of meetings, beginning Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 p.m. Lecture Hall, Lingfield Road, for another series, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 p.m. Members should make these known and get their friends in good time to ensure sales being kept free. Some

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garden meeting photos still remain unclaimed. Will members now back from holiday secure their copies? The *Bora News* gives prominence to its last issue to the Dublin atrocities.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Shop—8, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.)

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON.

The first meeting of autumn series was a brilliant opening. An immense crowd listened eagerly and attentively to Miss Elia Myers. Mrs. Huggitt chaired. Papers were sold out. Members are reminded that a Jumble Sale in early autumn is being contemplated. Contributions may be sent to Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Scarborough, 3, Marguerite Villas, Copse Hill, Wimbledon.

WOOLWICH.

It is hoped to hold "At Home" for Mrs. Aldham, Sept. 18. Members will receive notice shortly. Members and friends please attend Friday's meeting to support resolution re Mrs. Leigh's and Miss Evans' imprisonment. Thanks to Miss Joslyn for paper-selling.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Clifford, 4, Heathwood Gardens.)

Home Counties.**BEXHILL-ON-SEA.**

Regular weekly meetings in shop have commenced, and it is hoped that all members will attend and bring friends. Volunteers for shop duty needed, also paper sellers. Many thanks to Miss Marsden for great help in paper selling, and to Mrs. Lowe for distributing leaflets.—Gratefully acknowledged:—Madam Bruna Meux, 1s.; Mrs. Berlie, 8s. 9d.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, W.S.P.U. Shop—Marina.)

BOURNEMOUTH.

Will members undertake to have "Penal Servitude or Votes" poster shown in neighbourhood? Cost of each for one month, 1s. 3d. Those already promised or given:—Miss N. Blackledge, Mrs. Whipp, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss S. A. Turle, Mrs. Oster, Miss Golding, Miss B. Berry. Gratefully acknowledged:—Annual subscription, Miss Hecks, 21.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss B. Berry, Office—221, Old Christchurch Road.)

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND DISTRICT.

Handbills announcing Mrs. Pankhurst's Dome meeting now ready. Will members call at office and take some to distribute? Many thanks to Miss M. Taylor for donation towards expenses of showing poster, "Penal Servitude or Votes." Other contributions will be gratefully received.—(Org.—Miss G. Allen, Shop—8, North Street, Quadrant.)

EASTBOURNE.

Owing to fine weather, outdoor meetings will continue, and indoor weekly ones will not start until first week in October. A large crowd listened with great interest to Mrs. Kranich's excellent speech on Wednesday. All papers were sold. Please note programme for change of time of meetings. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Anderson, 10s.; Mrs. Stracey, 2s. 6d.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, 10, Southfields Road.)

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Excellent meeting held in Fishmarket Tuesday, Sept. 3. Mrs. Kranich spoke. Members are reminded that a great deal of work has to be done this autumn. Jumble Sale will take place third week in October. Will all who have articles send word as soon as possible to Miss Hogg at shop? Weekly "At Home" commences first week in October. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Schwarz, ferns and frames for shop.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, Shop—8, Claremont.)

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Many thanks to Miss E. R. Holey for 3s. 6d. earned in prison, and to Miss Grace Harold for 5s. earned as croquet prize.—(Hon. Sec.—L. V. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road, Southsea.)

SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF.

An extremely large meeting was held Saturday evening outside Technical Schools. Mrs. Bouvier spoke. Mrs. Grant, of Leigh, kindly gave week-end hospitality to the speaker.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Sky, 28, Cliffdown Road.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

This past week members said good-bye to the Misses Wedgwood, who have left the town for good. Many thanks to them for all they have done this summer to keep the flag flying. Miss E. Wedgwood will be especially missed, as she has ably filled the post of Hon. Treas. since last December. Paper-sellers urgently needed this week. Jumble Sale in October. Please send goods to office.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Olive Walton, Office—11, Pantiles.)

WORKING.

Miss Kelly spoke to large and attentive crowd Saturday, Sept. 7. Paper-sellers wanted for Friday and Saturdays.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Tarrant, 11, Liverpool Terrace.)

The Midlands.**BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.**

Weekly meetings are now being held at Queen's College (see programme). Members are asked to rally on Sept. 26, as this meeting will take the form of a Prisoners' Welcome. Theatre party for prisoners and friends, Saturday, 21st. Please book early. Volunteers wanted for poster-parades every Saturday morning and Tuesday evening to advertise meetings. Miss Grew will be glad to receive contributions to Office Decoration Fund. Preliminary arrangements being made for outdoor campaign to protest against treatment of Mrs. Leigh and Gladys Evans in Dublin. Please call at office for further details. Volunteers urgently needed for chalking, canvassing, and paper-selling.—(Org.—Miss Grew, Office—87, John Bright Street.)

LEICESTER.

Whist-drive will be held G.F.S. room, Sept. 27. Members please call at shop for tickets, and induce friends to buy. Please attend Thursday evening's

meeting (see programme). Much help needed to advertise Mrs. Drummond's meeting, Market Place, Sunday, Sept. 22, 11 a.m. Mrs. Jones makes an urgent appeal for funds to meet expenses which must necessarily be incurred if autumn work is to be properly carried on. Jam, cakes, or any saleable goods gratefully received at the shop. Rummage sale will be held as soon as necessary amount of goods are forthcoming. Please send parcels to shop.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Swain, Shop—14, Bowling Green Street.)

NOTTINGHAM.

Will members and friends please note change of address? Office will be opened Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3.30 p.m. and 7.30. Miss Winifred Mayo will speak and recite, and there will be selections of Chamber music. A Rummage Sale will be held at 6, Carlton Street, Saturday, Sept. 28. Miss Burgess and Miss Gill will be glad of contributions. Further particulars next week.—(Org.—Miss Crocker, Shop—30, Bridlepath Gate.)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Cottrell, 2s.; Mrs. Large, 2s.; Mrs. Hayden, 2s.; Miss Gibbs, 1s. 5d.; Miss Humphreys, 1s.; Miss Lambert, 1s.; Miss M. East, 1s.; Mrs. Hemming, 1s.; Mrs. Thompson, 1s.; Mrs. Roberts, 1s.; Mrs. Ricketts, 1s.; Profits on Votes for Women, 1s. 8d. Will members who have not yet handed in blue cards kindly do so? The secretary will also be pleased to receive subscriptions due. Many thanks to members who are selling tickets for Mrs. Drummond's meeting on September 26.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Mary East, Fairview.)

West of England.**BATH.**

Shop will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. Shop rally Saturday, Sept. 21, 5.30-6.45. Important! all members please attend.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mansel, Shop—12, Walcot Street.)

BRISTOL.

Important members' meeting to-morrow, Saturday (see programme). Every member should do her utmost to be present. Vigorous autumn campaign to be commenced. Ideas for raising money welcomed. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Bolt, 2s. 6d.; Miss Jessie Smith, 2s. 6d.; Miss Kerr, 7s.; sale of chutney (per Miss Jessie Smith), 2s. 4d.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dove, Wilcox, Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

FALMOUTH AND PENRYN.

Mrs. Vans Agnew Corbett, who founded the local Union, and has done splendid work in Falmouth, has left, and will be greatly missed both by members and townspeople. Will members attend Truro meeting to-morrow (Saturday)? Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Powell, 1s.; Miss Powell, 1s.; Mrs. Thorne, 1s.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. I. Pascoe, 37, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.)

NEWPORT.

Thanks to all members who sold Votes for Women outside Trades Union Congress meetings. Thanks to Mr. Moon for accepting Mr. Samuel's challenge to an open-air debate, when the Antis' only obtained six votes, the rest of the audience voting with Mr. Moon, and ending with three cheers for "Votes for Women." Goods for Garden Sale at Llanvern Park, September 18, should now be sent to office. (The sale will be opened at 3 o'clock by Mrs. Walter Koch.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mackworth, Office—11, Stow Hill.)

Wales.**CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.**

Will members bear in mind that office is not fully furnished yet? A gas stove will soon become a necessity, and floors would look far better if covered with linoleum. It would be nice if this could be done before Mrs. Felchick Lawrence's visit, November 20, but funds are wanting. Who will help?—(Org.—Miss Annie Williams, Office—27, Charles Street, Cardiff.)

Eastern Counties.**FELIXSTOWE.**

Over sixty papers were sold last week, but more help is needed in selling for remainder of season.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Lowy, Woodcroft, Bath Road.)

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

More paper sellers urgently wanted for Saturday morning selling, as it is very tiring for one or two. Members and friends again reminded of Jumble Sale to be held shortly.—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, Shop Sec.—Miss King, Shop—Dial Lane.)

North-Eastern Counties.**LEEDS AND DISTRICT.**

Meetings held on Woodhouse Moor every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. Members please meet at office, 3 p.m. Secretary will represent Leeds at Provincial Section meeting at Clement's Inn to-morrow (Saturday), when autumn campaign plans will be discussed. Members who have not yet paid September subscriptions are asked to send them to Secretary in Treasurer's absence.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. Palmer, Office—3, Cockridge Street.)

SCARBOROUGH.

A joint meeting of W.S.P.U. and the I.L.P. was held West Pier, Saturday evening. Miss E. A. Howes and Mr. Howes addressed a very interested crowd. There were good paper sales. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Gratton, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Gill, 2s. Members please send contributions for Rummage Sale.—(Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss V. Hudson Harvey, 33, Nicholas Cliff.)

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Albert Hall meeting tickets, price 2s. 6d., for sale at office; also tickets for Mr. Pethick Lawrence's meeting, price 1s., 6d., and 3d. A sewing meeting

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK

Day	Time	Location	Chairman	Time
September, Friday, 13	8 p.m.	Balham, High Road	Miss Naylor, Chair: Miss Medwin	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Chelsea, World's End	Miss Coombs	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Hackney, Urswick Road	Miss Harvey	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Ilford, Outside Town Hall	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Kingston, 13, Union Street	Miss Gwen Richard	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Muswell Hill, Queen's Avenue	Chair: Miss Clifford	7.30 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Woolwich, Eleanor Road	Members' Rally	8 p.m.
Saturday, 14	8 p.m.	Finsbury Park, 19, St. Thomas' Road	Miss Kelly, Miss Wiles	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Harienden, Manor Park Road	Miss Davies, Chair: Miss Prankerd	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Holloway Prison	Miss Annette Jacobs	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Hornsey, High Street, Fountain	Mr. John Simpson, Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox	12 noon
" "	8 p.m.	Ilford, Balfour Road	Members' Rally	3-8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Kingston, Coronation Stone	Miss Coombs, Chair: Mr. Clayton	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Lewisham, 1, Lewis Grove	Miss D. Gibbs	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss Rogers	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Richmond, Elton Court	Mr. J. McKinlay, Chair: Mrs. Scarborough	7.30 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Walthamstow, Church Hill	Members' Rally	4.15 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Willesden Green Library	Miss Froude	7 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Wimbledon Broadway	Miss Elia Myers	3 p.m.
Sunday, 15	8 p.m.	Wimbledon, 9, Victoria Crescent	Chambers, C.G.	3 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Castford Tram Terminus	Men's Federation for W.S.	3.30 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Clapham Common	Miss Hicks, M.A.	11.30 a.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Ealing Common	Mrs. Davies	11.30 a.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Finsbury Park	Miss Gottridge, Chair: Mrs. Hughes	3 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	M.P.U. Mr. S. Casson, Mrs. Bouvier	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Victoria Park	Work Party, Rector's Road	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Wimbledon Common	Fire-side Talk	8 p.m.
Monday, 16	8 p.m.	Brixton, Rushcroft Road	Members Meeting	8 p.m.
Tuesday, 17	8 p.m.	Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Miss D. Gibbs, Chair: Miss Langton	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Palmer's Green, 8, Bonard Road	Miss Haslam	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Stanford Hill	Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Streatham, 5, Shrubbery Road	Miss Gwen Richard	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Southfields	Members' Rally	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Ilford, Barking, Ripple Road	At Home, Miss Winifred	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Islington, Highbury Corner	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
Thursday, 19	8 p.m.	Hampstead Heath, Flag Staff	Miss Bonwick, B.A. Chair: Miss Newstead	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Ilford, Barking, Ripple Road	Miss Jacobs	8 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Islington, Highbury Corner	Hudson, Miss G. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	8 p.m.	Kilburn, 310, High Road		
" "	8 p.m.	Shane Square		
" "	8 p.m.	Tooting Broadway		
" "	8 p.m.	Harringay, Burgoyne Road		
Friday, 20	8 p.m.	Kilburn, Glengall Road		
" "	8 p.m.	Kingston, 13, Union Street		
" "	8 p.m.	Royal Albert Hall, London		

committee has been formed, and meetings will begin shortly. Loan of a sewing machine has been promised. Members, please attend, also give orders for blouses, underclothing, aprons, &c.; proceeds for funds. Who will come and distribute handbills re Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans? Volunteers urgently wanted. A Jumble Sale will be held early in December. (Hon. Sec.—Miss F. E. Coxhill. Office—26-28, Chapel Walk.)

YORK.

The committee met on September 3 to make arrangements for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting, October 22. Members and sympathisers are keenly looking forward to this meeting. The week was spent in working up a protest meeting. Miss Agnes Safford will address one of the Adult Schools on Sunday, September 15. Those wishing to attend should write Miss Agnes Safford at this office. (Org.—Miss Key Jones. Office—Colby Chambers, Coppergate. Tel.—692.)

North-Western Counties.

HALE, ALTRINCHAM, AND DISTRICT.
A most successful drawing-room meeting was held Mrs. Yates, Oakburn, Harrington Road, Hale, Thursday, Sept. 5. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst spoke. A good collection was taken towards expenses of procession and demonstration held in Manchester last Saturday. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. A. Wild, Edale Grove Lane, Hale.)

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Members please note that Office will open as usual, daily, from to-day (Friday). Hours, 10-6. (Org.—Miss Davies. Office—11, Benschaw Street.)

PRESTON, ST. ANNE, AND DISTRICT.
Miss Cray's "At Home," given Thursday last, owed its success to her own and her friends' generous concern to leave nothing undone which could help, and to Mrs. Edwards' (of Liverpool) inspiring, passionate address on "The Spiritual Aspect of the Women's Movement." Miss Fowler obtained many more signatures to petition for Dublin prisoners' rights, and sold "Speeches from the Dock" well. Four Preston members attended Manchester demonstration Saturday, and carried their banner. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Edith Rigby, 28, Winkley Square.)

URMSTON AND FLITTON.

On Friday, Sept. 6, the summer campaign was brought to an end by an afternoon meeting in Morris Hall, Urmston. Every seat was filled. Speaker, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Nurse Griffin presided. In the evening Miss Bertha Lee held a meeting in Fair Ground, Urmston. Mr. Bealand chaired. It has been decided to hold fortnightly meetings during winter months in Morris Hall. (Hon. Sec.—Nurse Griffin, Fern Cottage, Flitton Road.)

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Protest meetings against forcible feeding in Mountjoy Prison are being held in surrounding districts. Members urgently asked to help in this campaign. Money is required to meet expenses July demonstration. Subscriptions will be gratefully received. A Jumble Sale will be held in October. Members requested to keep all left-off clothing. Many thanks to those who have kept up steady paper sales throughout August. More paper-sellers wanted for September. (Org.—Miss Lillias Mitchell. Shop—7, Bon Accord Street.)

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Leith Links Demonstration held Sunday to protest against atrocities being committed in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, was a great success. The W.S.P.U. had two speakers. The speakers were Mrs. Finlayson Gaud, Miss Edith Hudson, the Misses Scott, Miss Morag Burn Murdoch, Miss Melrose, and Mr. Andrew Young, of the Independent Labour Party. The Women's Freedom League, who had the assistance of Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. Sproson, Miss Jack and Councillor Crawford, did great service. The resolution was put, and carried with few dissenters. Over 600 posters were signed by vote, and sent to the Prime Minister demanding the release of prisoners, or, failing that, first division treatment, and many papers were sold. Members must be congratulated on the magnificent way they worked, taking into account the short notice that was given them. Would members keep in mind annual jumble sale, which will be held end of October, date later. On Wednesday, September 4, a good meeting was held at Mound by Miss J. O. Methven and Miss Melrose. 60 papers sold. (Org.—Miss Lucy Burns. Office—27, Frederick Street.)

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
Outdoor meetings to protest against treatment of Dublin prisoners have begun in Glasgow and neighbourhood. Members earnestly requested to report themselves at shop, as so few workers are back in town. (Org.—Miss Underwood. Offices—502, Sauchiehall Street.)

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

For Women's Enfranchisement

Thanks to Miss Hardy and Mr. E. Shaw for splendid meeting held near Wandsworth Prison, Monday, September 2. These meetings will now be held on alternate Mondays outside Council House, 8 p.m., and also be held in Brixton. Hyde Park meetings resumed Sunday, September 22, 3 p.m. Members and friends are urged to support these meetings. The M.P.U. was represented at the Manchester Demonstration by Mr. Y. D. Duval, who had an excellent hearing. Mr. Duval will speak at the inaugural meeting of the Hull M.P.U. (Hon. Sec., J. Ness, Esq., 100, Linnaeus Street, Anlaby Road), at the Owen Hall, Baker Street, Thursday, September 12, 7.30 p.m., and in Paragon Square, Friday, September 13, 8 p.m. Mr. G. Jacobs held a most successful meeting at Shepton Mallet Agricultural Show, September 3. A few box seat tickets (price 2s. 6d.) for Albert Hall, October 17, still on sale. Full particulars of the "Gray" Welcome Meeting will appear later. The hon. treasurer will be glad to receive donations (no matter how small) to the campaign fund. Already acknowledged: £1,602 8s. 1d. W. Fleming Phillips, Esq., M.B., 14; V. Roberts, Esq., 14; H. E. Jennings, Esq., 14; Collection Wandsworth Open-air Meetings August 23 and September 2, 12. 3d.; Membership fees, 2s.—£1,602 15s. 4d. Hon. Sec.—Victor D. Duval. Office—13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.)

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Weekly meeting in Finsbury Park again attracted an interested crowd of men, who listened with close attention to Mr. Mark Wilks, Mr. Victor Prout, and Mr. Percy A. Hawkins, who kindly presided. Thanks to Mr. Mark Wilks and Mr. Victor Prout for their speeches on Saturday at meeting of Boves Park W.S.P.U. at Palmer's Green. Miss Hilda Gargett chaired. Members please note Sunday meetings in Finsbury Park will commence in future at 3.30 p.m. The Federation was effectively represented at the Welsh Eisteddfod at Wrexham to remind Lloyd George that women were still voiceless. (Hon. Sec.—Victor Prout. Office—28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.)

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Welcome to new members. At meeting on Thursday last quite a number of paper sellers volunteered for Liverpool Street pitch. If this goes on, the pitch will become quite flourishing. Men while donations are wanted towards another big City meeting. Members' subscriptions gratefully acknowledged. (Miss Cynthia Maguire, 30, Priory Road, West Hampstead; Miss P. A. Ayton, 62, Edith Road, West Hampstead.)

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

September, Friday, 13	Hull, Paragon Square	M.P.U. Mr. Victor Duval. Chair: Mr. J. Ness	8 p.m.
" "	Liverpool, Beaumont Street, outside Pavilion	Miss Woodcock	8.30 p.m.
" "	Woking, Junction of Chertsey Road and Commercial Road	Protest Meeting. Mr. Reginald Post and others	8 p.m.
Saturday, 14	Birkenhead, Haymarket	Miss Woodcock	8 p.m.
" "	Brighton, Sea Front	Members' Meeting	5.30 p.m.
" "	Bristol, 37, Queen's Road	Miss Hicks, M.A.	6.30 p.m.
" "	Southend, Outside Technical Schools	Mrs. Finlayson Gaud, Miss A. Scott.	7.30 p.m.
" "	Shirley	Miss Annie Williams, Mrs. H. Pascoe.	—
" "	Truro, Town Hall	Chair: Mrs. Tremayne	3 p.m.
" "	Worthing, Beach, near Bandstand	Miss P. Ayton. Chair: Miss Richmond, E. Sc.	5.30 p.m.
Sunday, 15	Brighton, Sea Front	Miss Woodcock	11.30 a.m.
" "	Leeds, Woodhouse Moor	Miss Woodcock	3.30 p.m.
" "	Liverpool, Islington Square	Miss Jessie Smith	7.30 p.m.
Monday, 16	Bristol, London Lane	Miss Hicks, M.A.	7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 17	Bexhill, W.S.P.U. Shop	Miss Hicks, M.A.	4.5 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Wagon Works	Mrs. Dove Wilcox	1.30 p.m.
" "	Bath, Fishmarket	Miss Hicks, M.A.	8 p.m.
" "	Leeds, 3, Cockridge Street	Tes. Hostess: Mrs. Ratner	3.30-5.30
" "	Nottingham, 30, Bridlepath Gate	At Home. Miss Winifred Mayo	3.30 & 7.30
" "	Perranwell, Council School	Mrs. H. Pascoe, Miss Williams, Mr. George Butler. Chair: Mrs. Tremayne	7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 18	Birmingham, Queen's College	Prisoners' Welcome. Miss Dorothy Evans, Miss Gladys Hazel and others	8 p.m.
" "	Brighton, Sea Front	Miss Jessie Smith	5.30 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Midland Road	Miss Hicks, M.A.	7.30 p.m.
Thursday, 19	Eastbourne, Eastern Bandstand	Mrs. Dove Wilcox	6 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Cotton Works, Barton Hill	Miss M. M. Pridden. Chair: Miss B. Howes	1.30 p.m.
" "	Bournemouth, Stewart's Road	Miss Grew	8 p.m.
" "	Leicester, Market Place	Members' Meeting	8 p.m.
Friday, 20	Rehilly, Carlton Rooms	Mrs. Finlayson Gaud, Miss Scott, Miss Melrose	6 p.m.
" "	Edinburgh, St. David Street	Mrs. Finlayson Gaud, Miss Scott, Miss Melrose	—
" "	Edinburgh, Mound	—	—

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

A successful demonstration held East Ham, September 4, in connection with sale of Dr. Healey's goods. Dr. Healey was well supported by local W.S.P.U., of which she is a member. A procession marched from East Ham Station to auction room, carrying T.R.L. and W.S.P.U. banners, created great interest. Before goods were put up the auctioneer, who expressed his sympathy with protest, allowed Miss Hicks to make short speech, and after sale open-air meeting was held, at which Miss Haslam, Miss Hicks, and Mr. Mark Wilks spoke. The usual resolution was carried with two dissentients. (Office—10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane.)

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE

Open-air meetings at Beresford Place and Phoenix Park excellently attended this week. Mrs. Cousins and Mrs. Palmer spoke. Crowds showed the greatest interest in Mrs. Palmer's account of her prison life. Many names were obtained for the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant. Donation to Legal Defence Fund also invited, as amount is not yet fully covered. (Office—Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.)

WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Office now open. Office hours 11 to 4, except on Saturdays, when they are 10.30 to 1 o'clock. (Office—Goschen Buildings, 12, Henrietta Street, W.C.)

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY

Portadown and Lurgan were visited last Saturday, and large, interested crowds listened to speeches. The Portadown police thought it wiser that meeting should be held indoors, but the meeting was held, and resolution passed. In Lurgan meeting closed amid many expressions of appreciation and invitations to come again. Next Monday's meeting, 8 o'clock, at end of Cregagh tram-line. (Office—27, Donegal Place.)

MISS TYSON'S GERMAN TOUR

Miss Leonora Tyson will visit Germany in October, and will speak at a series of meetings. Friends who are willing to give introductions or to help to fix up further meetings are asked to write to Miss Tyson at 5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham, S.W.

VOTES FOR WOMEN had good sales outside the meeting at the T.U. Conference at Newport last week.

THE BEST-PAID PROFESSION

Some women are not aware that there is a profession in which they can earn a salary higher than that of the average man.

A trained Masseuse can earn from 7s. 6d. to £1 1s. per hour. To become qualified takes from one to three months and costs six guineas. For particulars call or write to Matron, Harley House Institute, 66, Paddington Street, W. Tel. 3685 Paddington. Well-paid cases are found for those who qualify at the Institute.

MR. G. BOWER CODLING

Conducts Classes in PUBLIC SPEAKING AT HASLUCK'S ACADEMY, BEDFORD HOUSE, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, W.C.
Special Class for Ladies on Friday evenings from 6.0 to 7.30 p.m., commencing 4th October. Course includes Voice Development, and Exercises for the avoidance of fatigue from Speaking in Public. Private Lessons by arrangement. Write for full Prospectus to Sam. L. Hasluck, Director, 3, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.

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MANCHESTER.

Manchester is to be congratulated on success of procession and demonstration Saturday last. Best thanks to all who helped. Members are particularly indebted to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Evelyn Billing for their very valuable assistance during week before demonstration. Mrs. Ratcliffe will be glad to receive special donations to cover expenses. A committee meeting will be held at the office tonight (Friday), 7 p.m. prompt, members' meeting, 8 p.m. (Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Wallwork. Office—32, King Street West.)

A correspondent sends us a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "Continence," written by Dr. A. T. Schofield, specially for those who wish to influence boys when they are entering manhood, and hesitating at the crossroads of self-restraint and self-indulgence. The pamphlet can be obtained for 2d. from the Scouts' Headquarters, 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

A correspondent writes that at an Annual Agricultural Show in the North of England the first prize offered for the best three-year-old filly was awarded to one called "Christabel." "Christabel" was decorated with purple, white, and green ribbons. More than a dozen horses belonging to the same exhibitor were wearing the W.S.P.U. colours.

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